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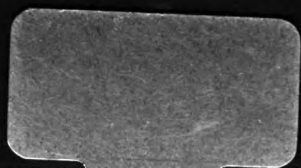
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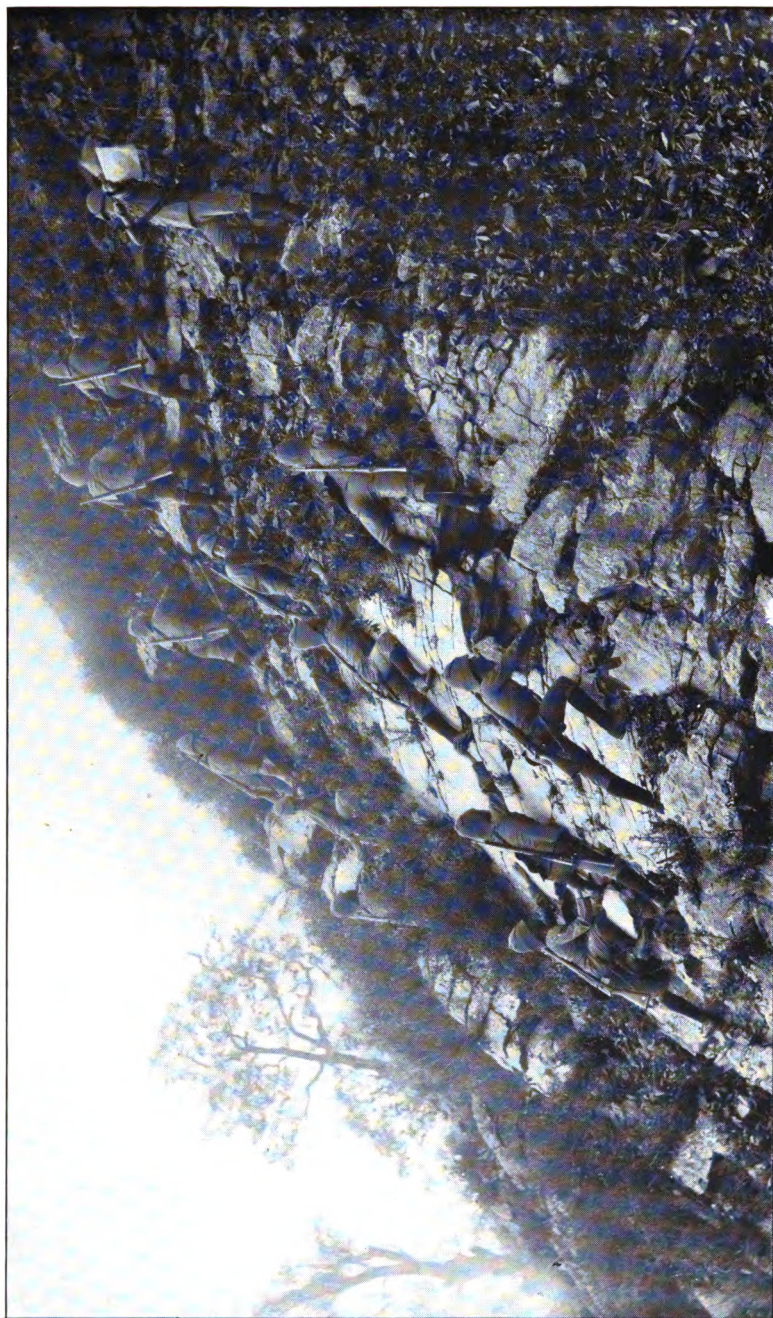


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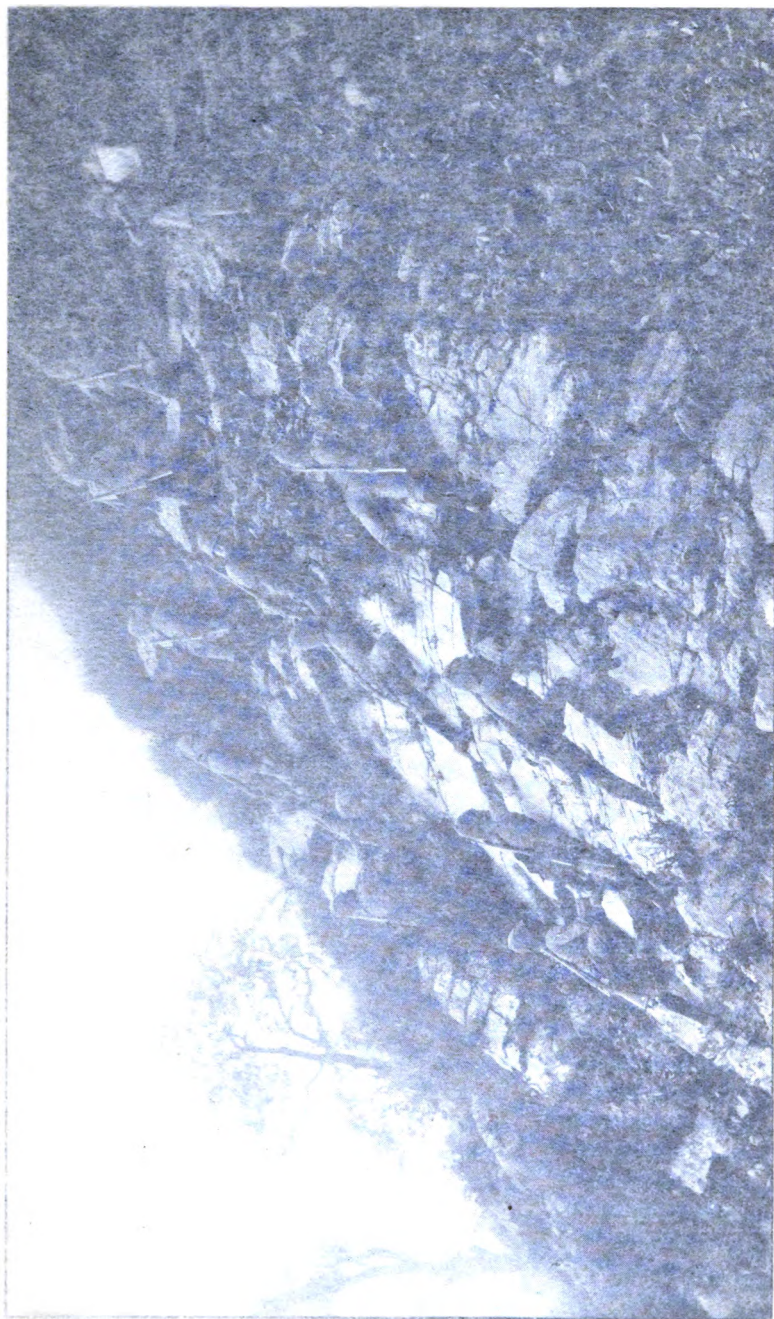
SOME OF THE SCOUTS, 3rd BATTALION.

THE
BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1899.

(TENTH YEAR.)

COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE.

London:
JOHN BALE, SONS AND DANIELSSON, LTD.,
OXFORD HOUSE,
83-89, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.
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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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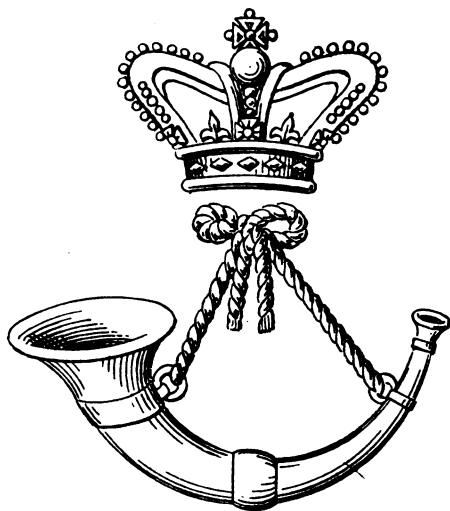
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Badge of the "Rifle Corps,"

On its formation in 1800.

W. VERNER, DEL.

PREFACE.

IN issuing the accompanying volume, the Editor trusts that all subscribers and readers of the *Chronicle* will bear in mind the very great difficulties with which he has had to contend during the time of its preparation. During the month of September, when the probabilities of war in South Africa became greater day by day, he hurriedly prepared the first part of the *Chronicle* and likewise revised the *Sheet Calendar*. During the first week in October he received orders to serve on the Staff of Sir Redvers Buller in South Africa, and as the date of embarkation was fixed for the 14th, little time remained for making further arrangements. The situation was additionally complicated by the fact that both the officers who, on previous occasions, had assisted the Editor in his labours were now suddenly also ordered on active service. Thus it came about that, at the precise time of the year when the compilation of the *Chronicle* most engages the attention of the Editorial Staff, the Editor himself was actively employed with Lord Methuen's column in Griqualand West on the road to Kimberley, whilst of his Assistants, Major Cockburn was with the 2nd Battalion shut up in Ladysmith under Sir George White, and Captain Bentinck was engaged with the 1st Battalion under Sir Redvers Buller, in endeavouring to extract his coadjutor from that town. It is obvious that the Records of the Regiment for the year 1899

must therefore be very incomplete in the present issue of the *Chronicle*. These will, of course, be completed in the next volume, together with the record of the year 1900.

During the voyage out to the Cape in the *Dunottar Castle* the Editor was able to hurriedly pass the new *Sheet Calendar* for press, and also the calendar in the *Chronicle* and a paper dealing with the operations in Andalusia in 1810-1811.

Having sustained very severe injuries during the advance to the Modder River after the combat of Graspan, owing to his horse falling on him and which necessitated his being invalided to England in January, the Editor has been enabled to resume his work in connection with the *Chronicle*. These labours have however been rendered especially difficult by the fact that the whole of the proofs of this volume (except as above stated) had to be corrected and passed for press whilst the Editor was on his back.

Owing to this and that, he has been compelled to go abroad on account of his injuries, there has been an unavoidable delay in the issue of the present number of the *Chronicle*, for which, and also for its incomplete form, he offers his apologies.

VILLA CYRNOS,
CAP. MARTIN,
15th April, 1900.

Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1900.

Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

- 1 M** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 2 Tu** —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 W** —1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
- 4 Th** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 F** —1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
- 6 S** —1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Lucknow.
- 7 S** —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
- 8 M** —1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 94 R. wdd.
- 9 Tu** —1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 10 W** —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 Th** —1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 F** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
- 13 S** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 S** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.
- 15 M** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

- 16 Tu**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.)
- 17 W**—1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Soudan.
- 18 Th**—1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 19 F**—1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
- 20 S**—1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 S**—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
- 22 M**—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN.
- 23 Tu**—1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 W**—1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
- 25 Th**—1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar.
- 26 F**—1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpure.
- 27 S**—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 S**—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (**Bazar Valley Expedition**).
- 29 M**—1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 Tu**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
- 31 W**—1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 Th**—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Donk, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 F**—1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of **MERXEM**; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 S**—1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 S**—1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
- 5 M**—1874.—2nd Bn. at **COOMASSIE**.
- 6 Tu**—1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie.
- 7 W**—1814.—French sortie from **ANTWERP** repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 8 Th**—1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
- 9 F**—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 S**—1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of **FORT BOYER**, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 S**—1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 M**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain.
- 13 Tu**—1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
- 14 W**—1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

FEBRUARY.

- 15 Th**—1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 16 F** —1816.—The **95th Rifle Corps** taken out of the Line and styled the "**Rifle Brigade.**"
- 17 S** —1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 S** —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras.
- 19 M** —1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 Tu**—1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 W** —1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
- 22 Th**—1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta.
- 23 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea.
- 24 S** —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at VILLE NAVE. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 25 S** —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd. Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 M** —1814.—Passage of the GAVE DU PAU, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 Tu**—1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at BARBA DEL PUERCO. 1814.—**Battle of Orthez** ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
- 28 W** —1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen.

MARCH.

- 1 **Th**—1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 **F** —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 **S** —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer.
- 4 **S** —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 5 **M** —1811.—**Battle of Barrosa** ; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 R. killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
- 6 **Tu**—1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem ; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 **W**—1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 **Th**—1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 **F** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 **S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 **S** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before **Lucknow** ; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **M** —1811.—Combat of the **Redinha** ; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 **Tu**—1801.—**Battle of MANDORA**, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
- 14 **W** —1811.—Action near **Casal Nova** ; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 **Th**—1811.—Combat at **FONZE DE ARONCE** ; 1st Bn., 2 off. wdd. (no return).
- 16 **F** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near **SUPREE**, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

- 17 S** —1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 S** —1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
- 19 M** —1810.—Combat at **Barba del Pueco**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 Tu**—1814.—**Action of Tarbes**, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 W** —1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 Th**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 F** —1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
- 24 S** —1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 S** —1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 26 M** —1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 Tu**—1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few R. wdd.
- 28 W** —1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
- 29 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
- 30 F** —1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).
- 31 S** —1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ: 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

- 1 **S** —1800.—**First Parade** of the “**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the **SECOND** time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.

- 2 **M** —1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen**. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's Fleet**. Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.

- 3 **Tu**—1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.

- 4 **W**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (**BURMA**.)

- 5 **Th**—1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.

- 6 **F** —1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.

- 7 **S** —1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (**BURMA**.)

- 8 **S** —1803.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.

- 9 **M** —1855.—Second bombardment of **SEBASTOPOL** commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.

- 10 **Tu**—1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.

- 11 **W** —1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.

- 12 **Th**—1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at **AKOUMA**, Indian Mutiny.

- 13 **F** —**Good Friday**. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE**, Indian Mutiny.

- 14 **S** —1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.

- 15 **S** —**Easter Sunday**. 1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

- 16 M** —*Bank Holiday.* 1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 Tu** —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 W** —1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 Th** —1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 F** —1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 S** —1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 S** —1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol.** Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 M** —1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 24 Tu** —1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 W** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 Th** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
- 27 F** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 S** —1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War), 1 Officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 M** —1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

- 1 **Tu**—1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 **W**—1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
- 3 **Th**—1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 **F**—1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 **S**—1811.—**Battle of Fuentes D'Onor**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
- 6 **S**—1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 **M**—1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 **Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 **W**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 **Th**—1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
- 11 **F**—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal.
- 12 **S**—1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 **S**—1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
- 14 **M**—1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 **Tu**—1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

- 16 W** —1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
- 17 Th**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 S** —1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
- 20 S** —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 M** —1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 cos. per Bn.
- 22 Tu**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 W**—1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 Th**—1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 F** —1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 S** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 S** —1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 M** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 W**—1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 F** —1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny formed 5th April, 1858).
- 2 S** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi.
- 3 S** —**Whit Sunday**. 1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balacava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 W** —1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"!
- 7 Th**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 F** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balacava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 S** —1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 S** —1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 M** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 Tu**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 W** —1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 R. wdd.
- 14 Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 F** —1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 S** —1815.—**Action of Quatre Bras**; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 R. killed, 3 officers and 51 R. wounded.

JUNE.

- 17 S** —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 M** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 R. k., 1 off. and 13 R. wdd. 1815.—**BATTLE OF WATERLOO**—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd.; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd.; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd.
- 19 Tu**—1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 W**—**Accession Day.** 1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 Th**—1813.—**Battle of Vittoria.** All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
- 22 F** —1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.
- 23 S** —1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 S** —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 M** —1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 Tu**—1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 W**—1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 Th**—**Coronation Day.** 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of H.M. the Queen.
- 29 F** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 S** —1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 **S** —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 R. wdd. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **Tu**—1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **W** —1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **Th**—1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
- 6 **F** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **S** —1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **S** —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **Tu**—1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **W** —1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 R. killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wdd.).
- 12 **Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **F** —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **S** —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 S** —1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of **SANTA BARBARA**.
- 16 M** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 Tu**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at **end of Peninsular War**.
- 18 W** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 Th**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **GUARENA**.
- 20 F** —1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**).
- 21 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 S** —1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 M** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the **TORMES River**.
- 24 Tu**—1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the **WATERKLOOF**.
- 25 W** —1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 Th**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 F** —1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval Moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 S** —1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 S** —1809.—The **Light Division reached Talavera** early in the morning, after having **marched 62 miles in 26 hours**. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 M** —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 Tu**—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near **FLUSHING**; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 **W** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **BRIDGE OF JANJI**, Spain.
- 2 **Th**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at **ECHALAR**, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **F** —1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near **FLUSHING**. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) Mounted Infantry at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa. 1 R. wdd.
- 4 **S** —1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 **§** —1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
- 6 **M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 **Tu**—1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 **W** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 **Th**—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 **F** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 11 **S** —1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **§** —1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 **M** —1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 **Tu**—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 **W** —1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd. 1809.—Capitulation of **WALCHEREN**.
- 16 **Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.
- 17 **F** —1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside **COPENHAGEN**; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.

AUGUST.

- 18 S —1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 S —1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 M —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSERGUNGE.
- 21 Tu—1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 W —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 Th—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 F —1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 S —**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 S —1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 M —1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 28 Tu—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 W —1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KROGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 Th—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 F —1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. Defence of the Bridge of Vera by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 **S** —1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 **S** —1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 R. k., 8 R. wdd.
- 3 **M** —1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
- 4 **Tu**—1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 **W** —1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 **Th**—1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 **F** —1807.—Surrender of Copenhagen. 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 **S** —1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol;** 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **S** —1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 **M** —1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 R. k. and 143 R. wdd.
- 11 **Tu**—1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 **W** —1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 **Th**—1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDLA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 **F** —1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 **S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 **S** —1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 **M** —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
- 18 **Tu**—1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 **W** —1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 **Th**—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—Battle of the Alma; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 **F** —1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 **S** —1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 **S** —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 **M** —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 **Tu**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 **W** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
- 27 **Th**—1810.—Battle of Busaco; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 **F** —1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 **S** —**Michaelmas Day**. 1854. — 2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 **S** —1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

- 1 M** —1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege.
- 3 W**—1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear guard at Pombal.
- 4 Th**—1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 F** —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 S** —1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 S** —1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 M** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 Tu**—1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia.
- 10 W**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 F** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the **U.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 S** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 S** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 M** —1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 Tu**—1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 W**—1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 Th**—1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 F**—1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 S**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny).
- 21 S**—1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOATH KHAS.
- 22 M**—1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 Tu**—1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHURGURH, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 W**—1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 Th**—1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 F**—1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.
- 27 S**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree.
- 29 M**—1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 R. k., 1 off. and 8 R. wdd. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles.
- 30 Tu**—1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
- 31 W**—1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 **Th**—1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 2 **F** —1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 **S** —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 **S** —1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 **M** —1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **Tu**—1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders.
- 7 **W** —1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 **Th**—1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 **F** —1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE.
- 10 **S** —1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **S** —1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 **M** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 **Tu**—1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 **W** —1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 Officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 **Th**—1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 F** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 S** —1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 M** —1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 Tu** —1854.—Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the *U.C.* and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 W** —1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.
- 22 Th** —1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 F** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign.
- 26 M** —1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
- 27 Tu** —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent. 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpoore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 W** —1857.—Action at Cawnpore; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 Th** —1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
- 30 F** —1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **S** —1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 **S** —1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
- 3 **M** —1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 **Tu**—1877.—4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 **W**—1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **Th**—1857.—Final Battle of Cawnpore; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYBAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.
- 7 **F** —1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **S** —1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
- 9 **S** —1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 **M** —1813.—Battle of the Nive; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **Tu**—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra.
- 12 **W** —1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 **Th**—1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn.: detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 14 **F** —1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (Burma).
- 15 **S** —1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 16 **S** —1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign).

DECEMBER.

- 17 M** —1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-zoom.
- 18 Tu**—1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 W**—1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 Th**—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at defence of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at Action of the Berea, S. Africa; 3 R. killed.
- 21 F** —1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
- 22 S** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at New Orleans; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
- 23 S** —1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 M** —1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on Jowaki Expedition.
- 25 Tu**—**Christmas Day.** 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the "Ninety-Fifth." 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.
- 26 W**—*Bank Holiday.* 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns.
- 27 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
- 28 F** —1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd.
- 29 S** —1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.
- 30 S** —1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI Pass, Jowaki; forced it next day.
- 31 M** —1810.—Assault on Tarifa by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Riflemen killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

CORRECTIONS FOR 1901.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1901 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

War Services, &c.

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|---|---|
| <p>[1] Field-Marshal <i>H.R.H.</i> Albert Edward,
<i>Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall,</i>
<i>K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,</i>
<i>G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.</i>
Abercromby, <i>Hon.</i> J., 62, Palmerston Place,
Edinboro', N.B.</p> <p>à Court, Lt.-Col. C., Naval and Military
Club, W.</p> <p>Adair, Capt. F. E. S., Naval and Military
Club</p> <p>[5] Alexander, Col. B. F., Swifts Place,
Cranbrook, Kent</p> <p>Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service
Club</p> <p>Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge,
Worcester</p> <p>Astley, B. F., Esq., Chequers' Court, Tring</p> <p>Austin, Capt. G. L., The Precincts, Canter-
bury</p> <p>[10] Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles
Street, Berkeley Square, W.</p> <p>Baird, Robert Henry, Esq., Lausanne</p> <p>Balfour, Major Walter Francis, Fernie Castle,
Collessie, Fife, N.B.</p> | <p><i>Afghan War, 1878 (medal and clasp). Sudan Expedition, 1898 (medal and 2 clasps).</i></p> <p><i>Indian Mutiny, wounded (medal and clasp).</i></p> <p><i>Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).</i></p> <p><i>Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). N. W. Frontier, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).</i></p> <p><i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).</i></p> |
|---|---|

War Services, &c.

Baring, *Viscount*, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants
Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Pontefract

Egyptian Expedition, 1882
(medal and clasp and Bronze Star).

[15] Barrington, *Viscount*, Beckett, Shrivenham

Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Lionel H., Worsham House, Bexhill

Wasiri Expedition, 1881.

Bingham, Captain *Lord*, Naval and Military Club, W.

Blackett, Maj.-Gen. *Sir E., Bart.*, Corbridge, Northumberland

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June; wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).

Blackett, Major C. F., 49, Nerothal, Wiesbaden

Indian Mutiny (medal).

[20] Blane, Lt.-Gen. *Sir Seymour*, White's, St. James's Street, S.W.

Crimea, Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1885 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

Blundell, Col. H. B. H., *C.B.*, *M.P.*, 10, Stratton Street, W.

Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.

Bootle-Wilbraham, *Hon. V. R.*, Fairfield Estate, Peer Maud, Periacolam, S. India

Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

[25] Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).

Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., *C.B.*, United Service Club

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 *Zhob Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891 (medal and clasp and *C.B.*).

Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).

Brownrigg, Col. H. S., Army and Navy Club

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War* 1878-9 (medal).

Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, S.W.

[30] Bunbury, Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester

War Services, &c.

- Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior
Carlton Club
- Burrell, Capt. *Hon.* Willoughby, 12, Prince's
Gardens, S.W.
- Burn, Major H. Pelham, Nosely Hall,
Leicester
- Cairns, Capt. *Hon.* W. D., Shelley Hall, Ongar
[35] Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and
Military Club
- Campbell, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* H. W., 44, Charles
Street, Berkeley Square, W.
- Campbell, W. Sidney, Esq., 125, Mount
Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Cary, Col. L. F. B., Hadspen, Lansdown,
Bath
- Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Lim-
erick
- [40] Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn
Street, S.W.
- Chelmsford, Gen. *Lord*, *G.C.B.*, United Ser-
vice Club
- Cholmondeley, Capt. H. C., Keyham Hall,
Leicester
- Clanmorris, *Lord*, Creg Clare, Ardrahan,
Co. Galway
- Clerk, Lt.-Gen. Godfrey, *C.B.*, United Ser-
vice Club
- [45] Clerk, Col. J., *C.S.I.*, *C.V.O.*, Carlton
Club
- Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham,
Lancashire
- Clinton, Lieut.-Col. Henry R., Ashley
Clinton, Lymington
- Clinton, Col. *Lord* Edward Pelham, *K.C.B.*,
81, Eccleston Square, S.W.
- Close, T., Esq., Kirtlington Park, Oxford
- Burma*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).
- Crimea* (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
- N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). *Abyssinia* (medal). *Kaffir and Zulu Wars*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
- Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).

War Services, &c.

[50] Cole, <i>Hon.</i> Arthur, Keswick Lodge, Norwich	
Colville, Col. <i>Hon.</i> Sir W. J., <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , 47, Chester Square, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, <i>Knt. of Leg. of Honour</i> , <i>Sardinian</i> and <i>Turkish</i> medals, and <i>Medjidie</i>).
Constable-Maxwell-Scott, <i>Hon.</i> J., Abbotsford, Melrose, N.B.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Conyngham, <i>Lord</i> C. A., Army and Navy Club	
Cope, Lt.-Col. <i>Sir</i> Anthony, <i>Bart.</i> , Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire	<i>Ashantee</i> medal and clasp.
[55] Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	
Coulson, Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, <i>Turkish</i> medal)
Crake, Major E. B., Denmead, Alton	
Cuffe, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp)
Curzon, Col. G. A., Woodhill, Send, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , Camel Corps, 1857-8 (medal and 2 clasps).
[60] Curzon, Col. <i>Hon.</i> M., Garrats-hay, Loughborough	<i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp).
Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire	
Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Deedes, Major-General W. H., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and <i>D.S.O.</i>). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
De L'Isle and Dudley, <i>Lord</i> , Penshurst Place, Kent	
[65] Dillon, Gen. <i>Sir</i> Martin, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , United Service Club	<i>Punjaub</i> , 1848-49 (medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1851 (medal and clasp). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal and <i>C.B.</i> , <i>A.D.C.</i> to Queen.)
Dillon, <i>Viscount</i> , Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire	
Dixon, Capt. William, Melksham, Wilts	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Red River Expedition</i> , <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8, (medal and 2 clasps).
Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.	
Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, 54, Fitz-John's Avenue, Hampstead	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and <i>Turkish</i> medal).

War Services, &c.

- [70] Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.
 Drummond, Capt. Cecil G. A., Enderby, Leicester
 Drummond, W. Percy, Esq., Sherborne House, Warwick
 Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon House, East Budleigh, Devon
 Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christchurch Road, Winchester *Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
- [75] Dunalley, Lord, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary *Ashantee (medal and clasp).*
 Dunn, E. W., Esq., Inglewood, Hungerford
 Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford
 Eccles, Capt. W. H., Army and Navy Club *Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal & clasp and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).*
- Eccles, Capt. W. V., Naval and Military Club, W. *Burma, 1887-88 (medal and clasp)*
- [80] Edwardes, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. E., 39, Lancaster Gate, W. *Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).*
- Egerton, Col. Alfred, C.B., 30, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.
 Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Elrington, Gen. F. R., C.B., Vernon Hill, Bishops' Waltham *Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).*
- Enniskillen, Earl of, Florencecourt, Enniskillen
 [85] Euston, Earl of, 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
 Evans, John Bowle, Esq., 20, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham
 Eyre, Col. H., C.B., Bampton Manor, Lincoln *Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, & Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).*
- Fergusson, Major Harry James, Naval and Military Club, W.
 Fergusson, Col. John Adam, Royal Military College, Sandhurst

	War Services, &c.
[90] FitzHerbert, Major, Somersal Herbert, Derby	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
FitzGeorge, Col. A. C. F., C.B., 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	
FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, Bart., 75, South Audley Street, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Forbes, Lt.-Col. H. F. G.,	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal), <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club, W.	
[95] Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, Inspector-General of Police, Trinidad	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Frere, Major Sir Bartle C. A., Bart., D.S.O., 22, Bryanston Square, W.	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp, D.S.O.).
Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Sikkim Expedition</i> , 1861. <i>South Africa</i> 1879.
Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Uddens House, Wimborne, Dorset	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Glyn, Capt. Hon. Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
[100] Glyn, Gen. Sir Julius, K.C.B., Sherborne, Dorset	<i>Boer War</i> , 1848. <i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.).
Gough, Col. Bloomfield, Belchester, Coldstream	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps Bronze Star).
Graham, Sir R. H., Bart., Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club	
Green, Col. A., Royal Hospital, Chelsea	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp).
[105] Grosvenor, Hon. Algernon, 35, Park Street, S.W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Guest, Montague John, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.	
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P., Carlton Club	

War Services, &c.

- Hammond, W. O., Esq., St. Albans Court,
Wingham, Canterbury
- Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy
Club
- [110] Hardinge, Capt. *Viscount*, South Park,
Penshurst, Kent
- Harington, Lt.-Col., Egyptian Police, Alex-
andria
- Harington-Stuart, Col., Torrance, East Kil-
bride, N.B.
- Hartopp, Lt.-Col. E. C., Copswood, Walton-
on-the-Hill, Epsom
- Harvey, Lt.-Col., Uxbridge Road, Slough
- [115] Heathcote, *Sir William P., Bart.*
- Heber-Percy, A. C., Esq., Hodnet Hall,
Hodnet, Shropshire
- Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Hodnet Hall,
Hodnet, Shropshire
- Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club
- Hesketh, *Sir Thomas, Bart.*, Easton Neston,
Towcester
- [120] Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flint-
ham Hall, Newark
- Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., Wilford,
Bray, Co. Dublin
- Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House,
Chichester
- Home, Lt.-Colonel *Hon. C. D.*, Woodcroft,
St. Boswell's
- Hone, Capt. Harry, 24, Spenser Road,
Bedford
- [125] Hood, *Hon. A.*, Upham, Hants
- Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills,
Dumfriesshire, N.B.
- Hopwood, Major A. R., Dombreeze, Knows-
ley, Prescott
- Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House,
near Gillingham, Dorset
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).
- Nile Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
- Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field) *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal).
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
- Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
- N. W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

War Services, &c.

Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., Acomb Hall, York
 [130] Howard, Col. F. H., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*,
A.D.C., Army and Navy Club
 Hulse, Lt.-Col. C. F., Army and Navy Club

Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 13, Eaton Place,
 Brighton

Hunter, Capt. Sir Charles, *Bart.*, Mortimer
 Hill, Berks

Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton
 Hill Villas, Leamington

[135] Inglis, Thomas, Esq., 6, Queen's Gate,
 S.W.

Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club
 Johnston, William, Lt.-Colonel, Castle Lyons
 House, Fermoy

Keane, *Lord*, Castleton House, Churchtown,
 Co. Wexford

Kingscote, Major F., Furbo, Co. Galway

[140] Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq.

Kinloch, Col. A. A. A., Army and Navy
 Club, W.

Knight, Capt. W., Bilting, Wye, Kent

Lamb, Capt. James

Lane, Major-General R. B., *C.B.*, Command-
 ing Troops, Alexandria

[145] Lane-Fox, Capt. J. T., Hope Hall,
 Tadcaster

Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., Travellers' Club,
 S.W.

Lascelles, Col. W. R., 55, Hans Road, S.W.

Lascelles, E., Esq., 55, Hans Road, S.W.

Lawless, Colonel *Hon.* Edward, Bryanstown,
 Maynooth, Co. Kildare

[150] Lawless, Major *Hon.* Denis, Lyons,
 Hazlethatch, Co. Kildare

Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal
 and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-
 89 (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal
 and clasp). *Afghan War*,
 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Burma, 1888-89 (clasp).

Khartoum Expedition, 1898
 (medal, Egyptian medal
 and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
 clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman,
 Sebastopol (medal and
 8 clasps, Turkish medal).

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and
 2 clasps).

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault
 on Redan, 8th Sept.,
 wounded, right arm am-
 putated (medal and clasp,
 Medjidie, and Turkish
 medal).

Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal
 and 2 clasps, with 60th
 F.).

Zulu War, 1879 (medal
 and clasp). *Egyptian
 Expedition*, 1882 (medal
 and clasp, Bronze Star,
 4th Class Osmanieh).

Indian Mutiny, with Naval
 Brigade (medal and
 clasp). *Ashantee* (medal
 and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and
 clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal
 and 2 clasps). *N. W.
 Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal
 and clasp). *Soudan Ex-
 pedition* (medal and clasp,
 Bronze Star).

	War Services, &c.
Lee-Dillon, <i>Hon.</i> H. L. S., Ditchley, Enstone	
Legge, <i>Hon.</i> C. G., Northgate House, Warwick	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Legge, <i>Hon.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> George Barrington, 33A, Montagu Square, W.	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Balacava, Sebastopol (medal & 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
Lethbridge, <i>Sir</i> W., <i>Bart.</i> , Sandhill Park, Taunton	
[155] Limerick, <i>Earl of</i> , Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge	
Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balacava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Elmthorpe, Cowley, Oxon	
Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. H., 2, Beaufort Gardens, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Lucan, <i>Earl of</i> , <i>K.P.</i> , 32, Portland Place, W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balacava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).
[160] Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., <i>M.P.</i> , Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset	
Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset	
Lyttelton, Major-General <i>Hon.</i> N. G., <i>C.B.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star).
Maberley, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal).
Macdonell, <i>Sir</i> Hugh Guion, <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>C.B.</i> , British Minister, Lisbon	
[165] Mackenzie, Capt. K. J., Conan House, Ross-shire	<i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Halesend, Cradley, Malvern	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Macmillan-Scott, A. F., Esq., Harden, Hawick, N.B.	

War Services, &c.

Manners, Capt. *Lord E. W. J., M.P.*, Naval and Military Club

Mansel, Lt.-Col. J. B., Smedmore, Corfe Castle

[170] Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith Marsham, *Hon. H.*, Junior Carlton Club

McGrigor, Capt. *Sir J. R. D., Bart.*, 29, Sloane Gardens, S.W.

Maude, Major Robert, Army and Navy Club
Medway, *Lord*, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.

[175] Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York

Middleton, H. N., Esq., The Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne

Monck, Lt.-Gen. *Hon. R.*, 84, Chester Square, S.W.

Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone

Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.

[180] Morley, J. E. K., Esq., Junior Carlton Club

Morgan, Capt. *Hon. F. C., M.P.*, Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth

Muncaster, *Lord*, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland

Munro, *Sir Thomas, Bart.*, Lindertis, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire

Newdigate-Newdegate, Lt.-Gen. *Sir E., K.C.B.*, Orbury, Nuneaton

[185] Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. *Sir H. R. L., K.C.B.*, Aylsham, Norfolk

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).

Ashantee (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal).

Waziri Expedition, 1881.

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*)

Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp) (Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*)

	War Services, &c.
Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., 40, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Nixon, Capt. A. G., Clarendon, Shawford, Hants	
Noel, Lieut.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Edward, Brigade Major, Ceylon	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (clasp).
O'Brien, <i>Hon.</i> Lucius, Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare	
[190] Palmer, <i>Sir</i> A., <i>Bart.</i> , Wanlip Hall, Leicester	
Parker, <i>Hon.</i> Cecil T., 89, Elizabeth Street, S.W.; and Eccleston, Chester	
Parr, Lt.-Col. T. R., 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.	
Paston-Cooper, <i>Sir</i> A. P., <i>Bart.</i> , Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Payne-Gallwey, <i>Sir</i> Ralph, <i>Bart.</i> , Thirkleby Park, Thirsk	
[195] Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington	
Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club	
Pennington, <i>Hon.</i> Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Percival, Major-Gen. Lewis, Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Pigott, Capt. W. G., Shelley House, Ongar	
[200] Pinney, Capt. C. F., Naval and Military Club, W.	
Ponsonby, <i>Hon.</i> W. A. W., Brooks's Club, St. James's	
Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Rankin, Major R., Garrison Adjutant, Gibraltar	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. J. B. C., <i>C.B.</i> , 18, Edith Villas, West Kensington	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and clasps, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal & clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal).
[205] Ribblesdale, <i>Lord</i> , Easton Grey, Malmesbury	

	War Services, &c.
Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., <i>C.B.</i> , Beverley House, Mitcham Common, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Zulu War</i> (medal and clasp).
Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Ross, Gen. <i>Sir</i> John, <i>G.C.B.</i> , Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , commanded Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps, <i>C.B.</i>). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Perak Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and 2 clasps. Bronze Star, <i>K.C.B.</i>).
[210] Russell, Gen. <i>Lord</i> Alexander, <i>C.B.</i> , Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan (medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, Medjidie).
Russell, A. G., Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke	
Russell, Capt. Leonard G., Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke	
Ruthven, <i>Lord</i> , Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Rycroft, <i>Sir</i> R. N., <i>Bart.</i> , Dummer House, Basingstoke.	
[215] Sackville, Colonel L. R. S., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet	
St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal).
St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen's Camel, Bath	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
[220] Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

War Services, &c.

Seymour, Col. Frederick H. A.

Seymour, Lt.-Col. Leopold R., Brockham Park, Betchworth, Surrey

Shannon, *Earl of*, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork
Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath

[225] Sherston, Capt. Maxwell, Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset

Simeon, *Sir* John Barrington, *Bart.*, *M.P.*, Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight

Snowden-Smith, *Rev. Prebendary*, 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton

Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club
Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton

[230] Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., Naval and Military Club, W.

Staveley, Capt. C. R.

Stephen, Col. F., *C.B.*, Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.

Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.

Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.

[235] Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., *C.B.*, 23, Palmeion Mansions, Hove, Brighton

Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Commanding, North-Western District, Chester

Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 39, Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W.

Tankerville, *Earl of*, Chillingham, Northumberland

Thornton, Major F. S., Naval and Military Club

[240] Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club
Torphichen, *Lord*, Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B.

Ashantee (medal and clasp), severely wounded.

Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Burma* 1886-7 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

Indian Mutiny, severely wounded (medal and clasp).

Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medjidie, *C.B.*). *Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).

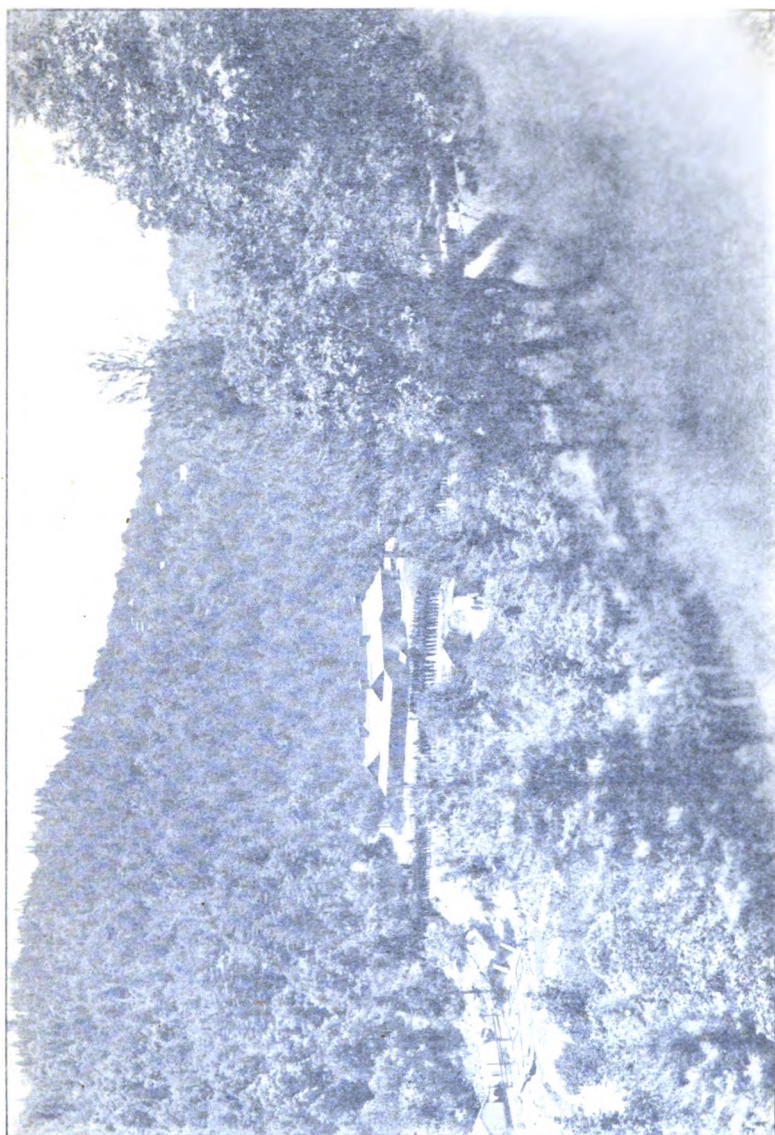
Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
Tryon, Capt. R., The Lodge, Oakham	
Tryon, R., Esq., 1, Eaton Terrace, S.W.	
[245] Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
Turnor, Major R. C., Villa Dora, Nice	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham	
Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., 72, Cadogan Square, S.W.	
Vandeleur, Lt.-Col. J. O., <i>C.B.</i> , Hyde Abbey House, Winchester	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
[250] Verner, Lt.-Col. Willoughby, United Service Club	<i>Nile Expedition</i> 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). Medal for Saving Life.
Vyner, Robert, Esq., Fairfield, York	
Waddington, Capt. Henry Spencer, Cavenham Hall, Soham	
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Ward, Capt. Victor N., Villa Montelfi, Via Santa Marta, Florence	
[255] Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., <i>C.B.</i> , 40, Emperor's Gate, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>).
Wegg-Prosser, C. E., Esq., Wellington Club, S.W.	
Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, S.W.	
Weyland, Mark U., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford	
Wickham, Capt. H. L., Wootton Hall, Henley-in-Arden	
[260] Wiles, Surg.-Major Julius, Hitchin, Herts	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., <i>D.S.O.</i> , Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).

War Services, &c.

Wilmot, <i>Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., K.C.B.</i> , Chaddesden, Derby	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp, and V.C.). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps).
Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton House, Newbury, Berks	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
[265] Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hill- cliff, Buckleigh, Westward Ho !	
Wood, Col. H., <i>C.B.</i> , 95, Thorpe Road, Nor- wich	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1879 (medal). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze, Slough	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Young, Surg.-Gen. Adam Graham	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps).



3-25-A

War Services, &c.

1900-1901, D.C., K.C.B.,

Indian Mating (medal and class, and P. & Q.). *China* (P. & Q., 1860 (medal and 2 classes).

George H. Rembridge,

Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps), and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).

James H. Woolton
New York, N. Y.

Waziri Expedition, 1881.

Wm. H. Persone, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hill-
Crest, Raleigh, Westward Ho!

... L. C.B., 95, Thorpe Road, Nor-

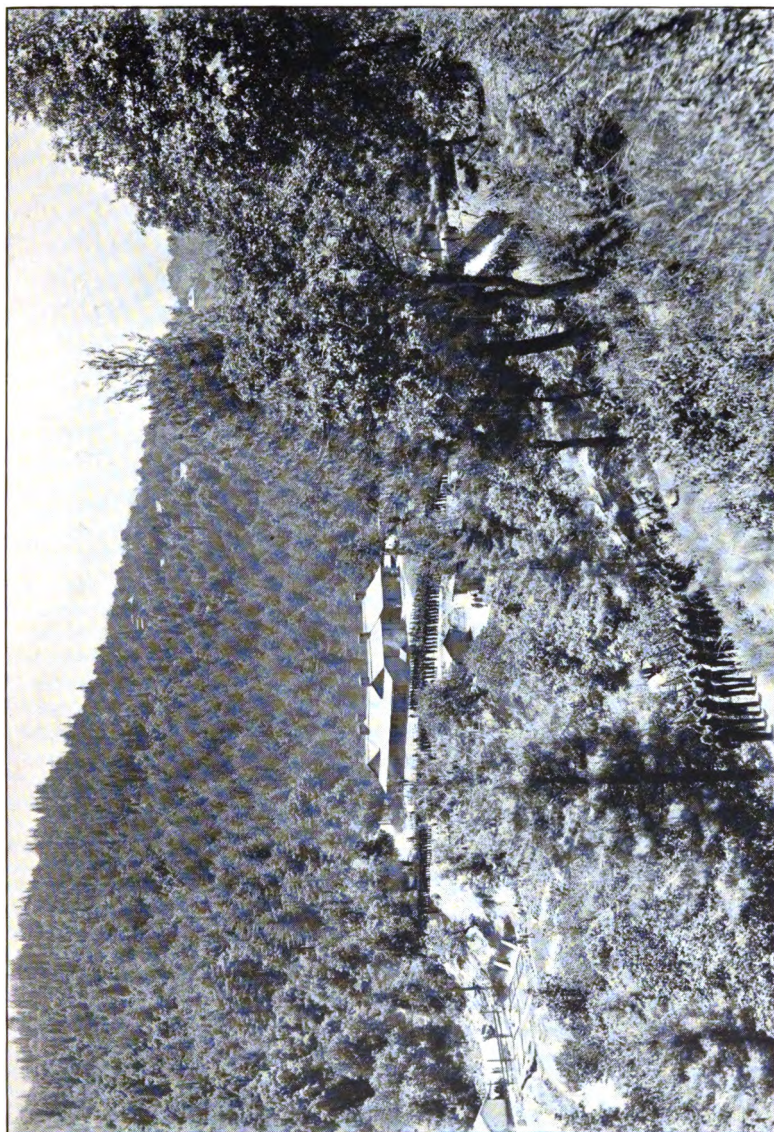
Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). N. W. Frontier 1864 (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1879 (medal). Waziri Expedition, 1881.

Wednesday, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze,
Sunday

Burma, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

Young, Surg - Gen. Adam Graham

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps).



3rd BATTALION, QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE, KULDANA, 1899.

BATTLE OF BARROSA AND SIEGE OF TARIFA.

NOTE.

[The following extracts are from a book entitled *Reminiscences of a Veteran*, by Colonel T. Bunbury, late of the 80th Regiment, published in 1861. They deal with the Battle of Barrosa and subsequent Defence of Tarifa, two memorable events in the History of the Regiment. At the former, the 3rd Battalion, under Sir Andrew Barnard, and two companies of the 2nd Battalion, did excellent service; whilst a detachment of the 2nd Battalion took part in the latter. Owing to the stirring events in other portions of the Peninsula during the year 1811, but little attention has been directed to the defence of Tarifa. Colonel Bunbury was at the time serving with the 20th Portuguese Regiment, commanded by Colonel Bushe. Having been appointed Brigade-Major to the force at Tarifa, he was in a position to see most that went on, and give a great deal of information on this episode of the Peninsular War.

To those in the Regiment who have been quartered at Gibraltar, these extracts will be doubly interesting, since they deal at length with various reconnaissances carried out by Bunbury and his Spanish *partida* to Vejer, Facinas, Sobalbarro, and other spots well-known to all who have been on shooting expeditions from the Rock.—WILLOUGHBY VERNER.]

THE French having withdrawn a number of troops and weakened their force before Cadiz, an expedition was formed with a view of obliging the enemy to raise the siege. A British force accompanied and formed part of the expedition, and the 20th Regiment of Portuguese furnished its two flank companies on this occasion.

We disembarked at Tarifa, which was then garrisoned by the 28th Foot from Gibraltar. This regiment entertained the officers on landing, and afterwards accompanied us. The British force forming the expedition consisted of parts of the 2nd Hussars (German Legion), Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Fusilier Guards, with the 28th, 67th, 87th, 95th (Rifles) Regiments, and a proportion of artillery. It is said that Sir Thomas Graham consented to place himself under the orders of the Spanish general. The march was consequently pursued without guides, apparently without any knowledge of the country, and altogether in the most unsatisfactory manner. If the Spanish general had any plan of operations, he most certainly would never condescend to explain it. A request that an English officer might be entrusted with the intended route, one day prior to a projected march, in order to prevent the troops from being harassed with long, unnecessary, and circuitous journeyings, was met by the reply that "If a mistake had been made one day, it was no reason why it should occur again." Thus we had been marching the whole night preceding the Battle of Barrosa, and were compelled to ford a deep river when it was supposed we should find a bridge.

Wearied and hungry as we were, it was yet a splendid sight to witness the enthusiasm with which both British and Portuguese dashed into the cold stream on perceiving their aged general standing up to his shoulders in the almost icy element, with the officers of his staff around him, pointing out the direction of the ford. As he sought to animate their exertions, it was evident he was ensuring their goodwill.

It was known that the French, owing to their very extended line of circumvallation, could not bring any

force to oppose us without abandoning their batteries, while, by retaining the garrisons in them, they might have been taken in reverse, and beaten in detail. It would seem that they were actually prepared to raise the siege in consequence, but our unworthy allies, with treason and folly in the van, marched onwards without seeking the enemy, and passed into La Isla by a bridge of boats, which had been thrown across the river at St. Peter by the garrison of Cadiz. Thus they returned without effecting any one of the objects for which the expedition had sailed from the same port some weeks before. It was otherwise with the Anglo-Portuguese division, which had formed the rear-guard of the allied army, and was now left without instructions. On arriving at a height which overlooked the coast and the route by which the Spaniards were marching, we halted for a short time, and then renewed our advance, following the direction they had taken.

On descending the eminence, we soon entered the wood which lay before us. At this moment one of the Hussars of the King's German Legion rode up to the general, and told him we were in the presence of the enemy, who were preparing to attack us. He seemed at first to doubt the truth of this intelligence, but a round shot came amongst us, and killed Captain Thomas, of the Guards. He was then convinced of its accuracy, and "Right about face, *form as you can!*" was the order given. Compliance with it was no easy matter, as the 87th Regiment were entangled in the wood. A dispute also arose between them and the Guards, who claimed the right of leading out, although the 87th had previously followed them and were nearer the enemy. Moreover, Paddy did not seem at all disposed to cede the honour which the other claimed, and, as a consequence, the two corps got mixed together.

Although the whole line formed more quickly than I could have supposed, yet some of the regiments were obliged to form by wings in different parts of it. My attention was particularly attracted by our guns when moving out of the wood, as I expected to see some of them overturned every minute; yet they passed through the intricate maze of pine trees, taking up, when outside, an excellent position with astonishing celerity, and afterwards did great execution by discharges of shrapnel shells.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bushe, with his Portuguese, was ordered to cover the guns; but his great friend, Barnard, passing with his Rifles at the time, he preferred attaching himself to the fortunes of the latter. The Rifles took up an advanced position in extended order to cover the formation of the British line, and Bushe formed his Portuguese to support them in a deep road which ran parallel between the line of our infantry and the extended line of skirmishers.

The advance of the French line was a most imposing spectacle, and there was a much more ostentatious display of plumes and martial music than we could have shown under similar circumstances. The fire of their invisible enemies (the Rifles) must, however, have proved very deadly, as it served to arrest their march, and caused them to open a desultory fire from their whole line in return. This had considerably deranged their hitherto parade-like formation. Lieutenant-Colonel Barnard and his horse were both severely wounded, and the object of gaining time to protect the formation of our troops having been attained, the Rifles withdrew.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bushe being very short-sighted, I ventured on pointing out to him, without being understood by the rest of the detachment, that the Rifles

having been withdrawn, our present position between the two armies could only obstruct the fire of our line, which was preparing to advance. I further urged that our two companies, acting on the defensive against the whole French line, could not succeed, but might in the event of their retreat create some confusion in our own ranks. He, however, chose to remain, and told me to mind my own business. Up to this time our men had not fired, and I employed myself in posting them where they might do most execution without exposing themselves. The French seemed suspicious of an ambushade, halting, vacillating, and then marching again; but as Bushe and his horse were the only objects visible to them, they were soon placed *hors de combat*. The lieutenant-colonel contrived to get out of his hussar-saddle, and I was in hopes that his wounds were not serious; but almost immediately after he fell backwards apparently dead. I got some men for the purpose of sending him to the rear, when he opened his eyes, saying, "Let me alone, Bunbury, I am dying."

The detachment seemed greatly disheartened, and to make matters worse, the senior captain, who was next in command, harangued his men, saying, "Boys, I always told you that these mad Englishmen would get us into some such scrape as this; but let us be off, what are we doing here?"

I was now as desirous that they should remain as I was before anxious for their withdrawal, when it could be done without loss. But that time was now passed; so pointing out to them our line formed and ready to advance, and showing them that we had yet good cover, I begged they would stay, as if they attempted to move while the enemy was so near they would be shot down like mosquitoes. My representations were of no avail,

the old captain saying, "I will take my company away at all events." Off they went, taking with them half of the other company to which I had been attached. As I had foreseen, the enemy made dreadful havoc among them, the old captain with many of the men being wounded. My fellows in the same manner went away in twos and threes. I seized one man in order to drag him back, but he was shot dead while I held him. On looking back to my old post, I saw two French soldiers rifling my old colonel, and then thought it high time to vanish with the others.

In passing the 87th Regiment, which was then forming, I stopped to speak to Somerville, the captain of the Light Company, and told him the fate of our lieutenant-colonel. He stepped on one side to allow me to pass, and on resuming his place, received a dreadful wound in the groin. The line now advanced, but without firing a shot. The French formation was already broken by their irregular attack upon the Portuguese. The 87th gave them a hearty cheer, or rather a most unearthly howl. This was more than the French could stand, and they put about. The 87th then poured a volley into them, and the whole line charged. It was here I saw Sir Thomas Graham on foot (his horse having been shot under him) waving his cocked hat and cheering on the Guards to the charge. On the right of our line the battle had been fought with great obstinacy, and our loss was here very great. The 2nd Hussars of the King's German Legion made several charges on the French Cuirassiers, who received them *à pied ferme*, with their long straight swords pointed. The Hussars could at first make no impression, but from the moment that the Cuirassiers put about they became perfectly helpless, and our Hussars cut them down without

remorse. The story told of a Spanish regiment of Hussars, commanded by an Englishman, a General Officer, who has since held a command in India, having stood looking on, is but too true! A Spanish infantry regiment, on hearing the firing, had returned to join the British Division. Having collected a few of my men on the extreme left of the line, a howitzer, which the enemy were about to withdraw, and for which purpose they were bringing up horses, was pointed out to me by a sergeant who was with us. He was the son of one of our captains. We all immediately ran for a clump of small pines, and from them opened fire upon the drivers and horses. Some of the animals were killed or wounded, and the remainder becoming unmanageable, the drivers were but too glad to cut the traces and leave the howitzer, which was never served through the remainder of the day. We could not approach it, however, as the enemy's line of retreat ran in that direction.

Although the cover was insufficient to protect us, and we were much exposed, I succeeded in catching a lame Frenchman, who had thrown away his musket and lost his shoe. Dragging my prisoner to where the rest of the party had stationed themselves, I made him stand up and interpose himself between me and his friends. Thus protected, I lay down, and the enemy slackened their fire. The poor Frenchman was at first in a great fright, but on perceiving my object in making him stand up, he seemed rather amused. In return for his services, I let him go as soon as by the advance of the British line we were able to extricate ourselves from so disagreeable a position.

The action at Barrosa has been considered one of the hardest fought battles in the Peninsula, and the loss we sustained was proportionately severe. Lieutenant-

Colonel Bushe was not dead, as I had supposed. Shortly after the action he was removed to his quarters at La Isla, but survived only a few days owing to the serious nature of his wounds. Bushe, while lying on the field, after recovery from fainting, was told by the colonel of the French regiment opposed to the Portuguese, to consider himself his prisoner; but the 87th regiment being close at hand, our lieutenant-colonel playfully replied, "No! we will reverse it, if you please, you are my prisoner; but I shall be happy to receive you at my quarters." He was conducted there accordingly, and entertained until Bushe's death. I afterwards learned that my deceased commanding officer had made earnest request that I should be recommended for promotion in the British army. It was with me a frequent matter of subsequent regret that I had not endeavoured to obtain his friendship and confidence. He was so chivalrous, and so much liked by everyone, that his death was deeply lamented, and particularly by the ladies of Cadiz. I have seen it somewhere recorded that the English army was defeated at Barrosa. Now, it so happened, that on the day after the return of our troops to their quarters at La Isla, I was sent with three companies of Portuguese to the field of battle to collect and bring away any of the wounded that might be left on the field. I saw no troops there but a small picquet of our Hussars, and it was so far fortunate, for, although I gave strict orders for my men to keep together, in order that we might effect a retreat, if attacked, yet they dispersed in every direction in quest of plunder, and, I understand, made a good harvest of it. The French had not removed their wounded from the field, nor had any of their people been sent to them, and the sight was both sickening and appalling.

An expedition was now ordered to assemble under the command of Colonel Skerrett, of the 47th Regiment, with Colonel Lord Proby, of the Guards, second-in-command, and Captain Charles Felix Smith as Commanding Engineer; Lieutenant Gaunter, of the Chasseurs Britanniques, had charge of the Quartermaster-General's department, and I was ordered to accompany them as Brigade-Major. The 20th Portuguese did not furnish any men. The force which sailed from Cadiz consisted of a troop of the 2nd Hussars (King's German Legion), a battery of Field Artillery, the 47th, 87th, and part of the 95th Regiment (Rifles).

We disembarked at Tarifa, but the transport in which I sailed being rather faster than the others, I had an opportunity of visiting Tangiers. The commander of the vessel having been formerly engaged in conveying cattle from that port to the army in Portugal, seemed to be well known amongst the Moors, as most of them saluted him by name. From the anchorage the town presents rather an imposing appearance, and on disembarking we visited the English and Portuguese consuls. Having been detained here only a few days, we set sail again for Tarifa, and the expedition landed. Tarifa was at this time garrisoned from Gibraltar, and Major King, of the 82nd Regiment, was the commandant. He was better known to the Spaniards as *El Comandante Cojo*, from having lost a leg, in contradistinction to his predecessor Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of the 28th Regiment, who was styled *El Comandante Loco* (mad), from his pranks with the Tarifaneans. The women here dress in the Moorish costume, and when in the streets cover their heads and faces with the mantilla, so that nothing can be seen but one eye peeping through it. Brown always

rode with a crook at the end of his stick, and on his approach the ladies always uncovered, throwing back the mantilla which concealed their faces. This mark of exclusive favour he had acquired from having always drawn back the veil himself, and the ladies, to prevent their mantillas being damaged by the Colonel's crook, ceded the point, instead of longer refusing to raise the veil. The principal object of our expedition seems to have been to prevent the French from detaching troops from before Cadiz to other points, by keeping them constantly on the *qui vive*. Thus, by demonstrations and feigned attacks, their attention was called off from the Spanish force, under General Ballasteros, who had taken refuge under the guns of Gibraltar. We had also a Spanish force of cavalry and infantry with us, under the command of General Copons. Together with Lieutenant Reed, of the 82nd, and for a short time with Captain Wren, of the 10th Regiment, I was a good deal occupied in reconnoitring, and always on my return to Tarifa, I was obliged to give in my report in writing. This occupation led me into a number of adventures, which will be described hereafter. When employed on observation, collecting intelligence of the enemy, I always had with me a party of mounted *guerillas* as guides. These fellows, in truth, were little else than bandits; they received provisions occasionally, but no pay. I was obliged, in consequence, to connive frequently at their misdeeds with the peasantry. I always, however, was enabled to restrain them from committing acts of violence and from extorting money. These fellows were very amusing, and used to tell me stories of villainous occurrences between them and the French, but of the truth of which I could not doubt when I noticed the motley appearance of my troop, who were

all clothed with the spoils of French officers. It must, in the vicinity of Cadiz, have been dangerous for the enemy to leave their lines singly or in small parties without an escort.

One young fellow of the party, from his good address particularly attracted my attention; he had, moreover, a splendid grey mare which I was anxious to purchase from him, but nothing could induce him to sell her; his own history, and the life he was then leading, he told me, were so interwoven with the animal that no money should purchase her, and in one of our excursions I got him to tell me part of his history. His father had been an opulent landed proprietor at Chiclana, near Cadiz, and on one occasion had a captain and a party of French Hussars quartered on him; they took a fancy to his mare, and she was forcibly taken from him in spite of his remonstrance. The Andalusians are like the Arabs in their attachment to their horses, and the old Spaniard could not brook being deprived of his mare without his consent, and a scuffle ensued in which he was killed—perhaps accidentally. The son fled and joined a party of *guerillas*, and after staying with them some time he returned in the dead of night with a few chosen companions to seek revenge. They found six of the hussars asleep in the stable, and in that state they were stabbed to the heart—a sacrifice to the manes of his parent. The Spaniards removed nothing from the stable but the mare, nor did they enter the dwelling-house; and these horrible murders were not discovered by the French until the following morning. I shall have to speak of this young man's fate and that of his mare hereafter.

I witnessed the taking of Algeciras by the French from the heights above that town. They entered it with little or no resistance, and they had a very insignificant

force engaged in the enterprise. Ballasteros, with his army under the walls of Gibraltar on the opposite side of the bay, must have witnessed it as well as myself, but he seems to have made no provision for its defence, and to have been perfectly indifferent to its fate.

The road which ran along the coast from Tarifa, by the pass of La Peña, the plain of Facinas, to Vejer and Cadiz, was good. On crossing the plain of Facinas we sustained during a night march a considerable fright from two very trivial circumstances. The night was dark, and in passing a farm-house a bullock broke loose and charged the centre of the column; this, added to the noise of the wooden canteens of the men trying to get out of the way of the enraged animal, created great confusion, particularly amongst those who were not aware of the true cause of the alarm, and who supposed we had fallen into an ambuscade and that the enemy's cavalry was amongst us. The column broke and it was some time before order could be restored.

The other was likely to have proved more serious. The Hussars of the German Legion formed the advance, and they had with them the guide who missed his way, but being too much afraid to confess it to the man who had charge of him, he made a detour, and doubled back to try and find it. The Hussars perceiving a body of men moving on their flank in a contrary direction, and not knowing that it was the column, challenged "*Who comes there?*" Our people conceiving it to be some of their own men joking with each other, did not answer the challenge, when the advanced guard (the Hussars) fired right into them. Fortunately, no one was hurt. It was then ascertained to be the head of our own column which had doubled back on its rear in order to regain the lost road. Night marches in the vicinity of

the enemy, unless conducted with great order and circumspection, are apt to cause these mistakes and create a panic.

We sometimes beat up the quarters of the enemy with our force, leaving only the Gibraltar detachment to garrison Tarifa. The most remarkable of these excursions occurred when we drove the French garrison from Vejer and took the place, which was more than we wanted or looked for. The town is situated on a conical hill; the high road to Cadiz passes at its base, divided from a range of hills by a deep stream. On this eminence early in the morning we got up a gun, and after one or two shots across the ravine, the enemy abandoned their strong position and retired towards Chiclana. Colonel Skerrett, with his officers in command of corps, pushed on by the high road after them for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, and some of our Hussars were thrown out as scouts. The stream ran parallel to the high road for a considerable distance; but on debouching from the ravine by a small bridge, the stream might be again crossed into the champaign country. Lieutenant Guanter and myself crossed the bridge to see what was going on, when we discovered two of our Hussars making towards us at full speed. Guanter immediately said, "I am sure there is something wrong; but let us recross the bridge." While doing so, we saw Colonel Skerrett's reconnoitring party pursued by a body of French cavalry. Fortunately for them they were hotly pressed, for had they waited a few seconds longer the other party in pursuit of the two Hussars would have crossed the bridge and cut off their retreat. Not one of our party had so much as a pistol with him. I could never discover for what purpose Colonel Skerrett took all the senior officers with him on this

occasion, nor do I believe that he could have assigned any reason for it himself.

The enemy now made dispositions to retake their lost position. It would seem that the French general in command of the troops investing Cadiz was very angry that this strong outpost should have been so hastily abandoned, and he ordered its garrison with fresh troops to return immediately and regain it. We, of course, could have no object in retaining so isolated a post, and accordingly commenced drawing off our men. Two men left dead drunk in the town of Vejer were taken prisoners.

There were two roads to the Pass of La Peña and Tarifa, and we were apprehensive, by pushing on the cavalry, that the enemy might reach the junction of the roads before us, and cut off the retreat upon Tarifa. Our Hussars did not number more than twenty-five, and these were commanded by a young lad who had just joined the service. I was therefore ordered to take charge of the rear guard, and cover the retreat. My old friends, the *guerillas*, were anxious that I should engage the enemy's skirmishers; I declined, my object being to get away quietly without attracting much notice. They, however, were not to be deterred, and a few of them charged down two *tirailleurs*, who were more advanced than the rest. These seemed paralysed, and would unquestionably have been sabred had not a number of French infantry ran down to their assistance, and opened a running fire on the *guerillas*, and I was surprised on their return to find that none of them had been hurt. I have always found the Spaniards without officers and without organisation, brave to rashness. But, strange as it may appear, I have never witnessed their regular troops behave with common decency, and

yet they are made of the same material as the Spanish infantry, which, in olden times, was considered the best in Europe. At nightfall we followed our retiring column without being further molested during the retreat.

On another occasion, in order to obtain information respecting the movements of the French force, after it was known they were determined on driving us from Tarifa, and were preparing a force to lay siege to the town, I had slept in a small chapel situated on a cliff overlooking the plain of Facinas,* and the party consisted of about eight *guerillas* and myself. I was awoke early in the morning by one of them coming to tell me that our fortune was made. I was not long in obeying the call, for on these occasions I always slept in my clothes on some straw, fern, or whatever we could collect. Our horses also remained saddled, which in Spain is no inconvenience to the animals as they are not permitted to lie down, but are trained to sleep standing, the bridles alone being removed in order to allow of their feeding.

On leaving the chapel I saw in the plain below a fine herd of goats, sheep, and horned cattle, driven by some French soldiers, if we may call them so, for their muskets, as well as their knapsacks, were made fast to the horns of the oxen. I begged my friends to wait a little until they got further into the plain, as we had not yet been perceived; but they, all impatient, were preparing to descend, when we observed a regiment of cavalry following with two or three thousand infantry, which formed the escort of a large convoy of stores and cattle. I now turned the tables on my friends,

* Probably on the conical hill of Sobalbarro.—W. V.

crying out as they had done, "*Vamos à ellos*," "Let us at them." But they were no more anxious to engage in the enterprise, and commenced shouting at the French, using those abusive epithets and opprobrious terms in which the Spanish language is so copious. What appeared to be the Staff dismounted, and with telescope in hand began to examine us, whilst we could distinctly hear a murmuring noise run down the ranks of the corps as they in succession debouched from the pass of Los Barrios, from Ronda, the men calling out to one another, "*Voilà les brigands! voilà les brigands!*" The French did not send any party in pursuit of us, and if they had, from the knowledge my *guerillas* possessed of the rocky, mountainous track, their pursuers would have been exposed to much fatigue and loss of men, for on our side there were some excellent shots. We returned to Tarifa without the booty, and the enemy's escort pursued its way unmolested towards Puerto Santa Maria, and Chiclana.

Two roads led from the plain of Facinas to Tarifa; one by the Pass of Pedrosos (where we had seen the enemy debouch with the cattle), and the convent of Nuestra Señora de la Luz, and the other by the pass of La Peña and the coast. The former was impracticable for artillery, and the latter equally impassable whilst we had a Line-of-battle-ship (H.M.S. *Standard*) and gun boats at anchor. But it was an open roadstead, and the first westerly wind obliged the fleet to weigh anchor and stand off the coast.

The theatre for my "Observation Parties" soon became more circumscribed as the enemy's preparations for the siege were advancing. The French now occasionally pushed forward reconnoitring parties to examine the state of the roads. Our advanced picquet was a

small party of German Hussars, but the vedettes had orders not to compromise themselves with the enemy, but to fall back on the picquet when attacked. The outpost duty was taken by the Spanish cavalry, who were very badly commanded, and on one occasion when the enemy were not half so numerous as the Spaniards, the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the latter on seeing the French advance, took such an overdose of brandy to fortify his courage that he could not keep his perch, and his men were obliged to lead him off the field. The German vedette seeing this, put himself at the head of the Spaniards, but he was soon so badly wounded in the groin, that he fell, mid-way between the two parties from his horse, but continued to hold his steed by the bridle.

The French were anxious to get possession of the horse, and the Spaniards were ashamed to leave the man to his fate. Thus both parties remained some time in suspense. At length the Hussar recovered a little, and was preparing to mount his horse when two of the enemy's Dragoons dashed out to prevent him. The wounded man sprang into his saddle and shot the foremost of them dead, flinging the unloaded pistol at the head of the second, who was preparing to cut him down. His horse carried him among the Spaniards, when he again fell from loss of blood. I arrived about this time, and had him conveyed to the hospital.

I mentioned this man's gallant and energetic conduct to some of my friends, who proposed that we should get up a subscription for him, but he was very angry that money should be tendered to him, saying that although a private soldier he was a gentleman and above such sordid considerations.

In the 2nd Hussars of the King's German Legion, I

believe it would have been very easy to find many troopers of this stamp, but when the casualties were filled up by deserters from the French army, I am told that the same *esprit de corps* ceased to exist.

I had for some time missed an old *guerilla* sergeant and my Chiclana friend, the owner of the mare. It seems they had both been sent out as orderlies with letters for Ballasteros's army, and I was glad to see the young *guerilla* rejoin my party. He enquired if I was as anxious as ever to have his mare, for he had now brought her to me if I would accept her as a present. I told him that I should still be happy to purchase her if he would name a price; this he would not do, telling me that he would sell her to no one, not even to me. On enquiring what caused his desire to part with her so suddenly, I found that the Intendant of Ballasteros's army had required her to be delivered up, on the plea of horses being required for the public service. Although it had been explained that the animal was private property, yet it was his opinion, and also that of the sergeant, that she would be taken from him eventually (so unscrupulous and unprincipled were the officers of the general staff of this army). To avoid this seizure he preferred making me a present of her. As he would require another horse, I offered him mine in exchange, with any sum he might think equivalent to the difference of their value. He took my horse, and desired me to distribute a few dollars amongst his comrades. The poor fellow was killed a few days after, and his mare met with the same fate; she was shot under me on the day that the enemy invested the town of Tarifa. The army of Ballasteros still continued encamped under the guns of Gibraltar, and consequently the main object of the expedition was not attained.

On one excuse or another the Spaniards would not move, although we had embarked on one occasion in order to co-operate in freeing them from the place where they were pent up. Ballasteros would insist upon having the whole arrangement and command of the allied force. To this Skerrett, from previous instructions, would not accede. The Spaniard then proposed that a reconnaissance through a particular pass should be made with the allied cavalry. This step would again have given the command to a Spaniard (which dearly-bought experience taught us to avoid). Ballasteros now represented that the English were always ready to create obstacles, and yet were the first to complain. I do not know whether the governor of Gibraltar interfered or not, but I think it very probable that he did, for Skerrett at length acceded, with a proviso that he should nominate the Spanish officer who was to command. This was agreed to, and Skerrett named a colonel of Engineers, chief of the staff of General Copon's force, which had been acting with us. The colonel waited on Skerrett, and told him the reconnaissance had no object in view, that Ballasteros represented the pass was not in the occupation of the enemy, whilst his own information was quite the contrary. Skerrett was fortunate in having selected an intelligent officer and a man of honour, for it afterwards occurred, on nearing the pass, that his advanced guard was driven rapidly back upon the head of his column, when the colonel dashed forward, and putting himself at the head of our Hussars, he called to them to follow, and got them safely over a mountainous track by paths which were unknown to any of the party but himself.

Ballasteros never could forgive the preference shown by an Englishman for this officer. The Spanish colonel

was afterwards killed in one of the actions which the enemy had forced upon that general, and not without suspicion that the plan had been laid beforehand, as he was placed at Baños in a position where escape was impossible.

By the Spanish nation Ballasteros was considered a perfect hero, and one the most eminent and patriotic generals of the day. "The brave Ballasteros" was the theme of every song. Yet of all the unworthies produced by Spain during this war (and God knows there was plenty of them) this man was the greatest imposter and charlatan, not even excepting Cuesta or La Peña. He certainly kept a body of men together, but they proved only a curse to the inhabitants upon whom these half-starved wretches were quartered. His force appeared to be composed of the *débris* of defeated and dispersed armies. Men who would not fight, yet re-assembled to obtain food because they were too idle or too dissipated to work. Whenever a corps of French troops retired, the Spaniards followed, composing and reciting songs of victory, but at too respectable a distance to disquiet the enemy. If the French halted or attempted to pursue them, they soon found how vain was the undertaking. Nevertheless, Ballasteros fought some actions; but they were all forced upon him by some strategical combinations of his pursuers, and he was invariably beaten. His army never undertook the initiative in any operation that might entail contact with his adversaries. He was subsequently Minister of War; but whether his exploits in the Cabinet outshone in song those of the field I know not. Spanish politics subsequent to the war have seemed to me something like their military operations—desultory, and without any leading object beyond individual aggrandisement. Base and unprin-

ciplined men like scum in a boiling pot alone rising to the surface ; but their women—ah ! their women—dear creatures, were always patriotic. With what contempt have I often heard them speak of their warriors and statesmen !

I have before mentioned that the only road by which the French could bring up their battering train to Tarifa was that which ran along the coast for some distance exposed to the fire of a ship of war and several gunboats. The enemy commenced assembling their force at the foot of the range where the defile commenced. The reports brought to us of their strength and *matériel* were very contradictory and unsatisfactory. I was, therefore, ordered to make them parade before me. Our cavalry had been sent back to Cadiz, and I pointed out that with infantry alone it could not be done. However, we mounted some of our Riflemen on a few artillery horses that still remained, and with the *guerillas* away we went, a party following to cover my retreat.

It was about noon, and the enemy were cooking (the French are always cooking), and so engaged that they did not notice us until we were amongst them. Trumpets sounded and drums beat “to arms” in all directions ; they must have imagined that a British army was at our heels. In the meantime we placed our men in a single rank of skirmishers to make as great a display as possible, and an officer of the name of Reed, who had accompanied me, rode back to look out, as if impatient for the arrival of reinforcements. Having satisfied our curiosity we put about and retraced our steps, but a little faster than we came, for the French perceiving that they had been hoaxed, sent a party of dragoons in pursuit, and every moment I expected we should be overtaken. Our artillery horses were clumsy and could

not go the pace, and the Riflemen could not ride. Perhaps their short swords tickled the backs of their steeds, some of them became very violent, and their riders were nearly thrown. Altogether, it would have been a most ludicrous scene if we had not at the same time been in most imminent danger, for the enemy were gaining upon us very fast. I kept with my friend Reed in the rear, calling out to the men to hold on like grim death, as we had not much further to go before we should meet with our own troops prepared to protect us. In the midst of this confusion Reed called out to me that one of our *guerillas*, in whom I had hitherto placed great confidence, had gone over to the enemy. He had, in fact, joined them, and was in close communication with the officer leading the party. Suddenly the Spaniard drew his pistol and shot the officer dead, then, putting spurs to his horse at the same instant, he was again at our side. There was evidently a great commotion in the ranks of the enemy's cavalry, and they ceased to pursue us. We afterwards learned that the officer shot by the *guerilla* was a young man of rank and great promise, and that his fate was much deplored by the whole of their army. On our side it was equally unfortunate, for a few paces further on we found our infantry well posted in ambuscade, and the enemy in the ardour of pursuit would, I have no doubt, have sustained still greater loss by continuing to follow us. Unfortunately, I did not get on well with my chief, Colonel Skerrett, of the 47th Regiment. I found him fidgetty, nervous, and vacillating, and in consequence I always endeavoured to keep out of his way as much as possible. This made matters worse. I frequently rode out to our advanced posts, knowing that I should not be wanted for an hour or two, particularly as I was going in the direction by which the

enemy must advance. I could, therefore, be the bearer of the first intelligence myself, should it be necessary to get the garrison under arms, which it was desirable should not be done on light grounds, as the men were required to throw up the works for the defence of the place. During one of my rides, when I was amusing myself by witnessing the cowardice of some Spanish cavalry opposed to a very small reconnoitring party of French, an orderly Dragoon came galloping up to me with a slip of paper from Colonel Skerrett, on which was written, "Beat to arms!" I was then at least a mile from the town, but the only enemy to be seen was in front of me. When I got back a general order was given me for circulation, requiring the Brigade-major not to leave the garrison unless by express permission or on duty. On another occasion, hearing a fire of musketry in the direction of our advanced posts, and knowing that Skerrett was there himself, I went to the gate to be in readiness to receive any orders he might send, when an orderly rode up and asked if I was Lieutenant-Colonel Gough. I told the man that I was the Brigade-major, and would take any orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Gough he might have to give. He then told me that Colonel Skerrett requested that the men might be immediately got under arms and marched to the picquet ground. Of course the working parties joined their regiments. The French, however, took it into their heads to retire, and Skerrett on his return, finding the working parties had already been withdrawn, declared that he had never given the order or sent the orderly!

I now found that I was not likely to reap much honour or credit in the appointment I had been so proud to obtain; neither had I received any pay, for the reasons I before stated. Altogether I was so much

disgusted as to request to be allowed to return to Cadiz should an opportunity offer. Subsequently, from the excitement occasioned by the siege, this desire passed away, and I became more reconciled.

Skerrett as an individual was brave to rashness, but I should have doubted it had I not so frequently witnessed proofs of his cool intrepidity and contempt of danger. At the head of troops he was the most undecided, timid, and vacillating creature I ever met with. In proof that this quality continued with him we have only to see the manner in which he commanded his Brigade afterwards, in the Light Division, when he allowed a French force to escape and pass the bridge of Vera. On this occasion the river was so swollen that they could not have escaped if he had acted with decision and brought up more troops. The second-in-command, Lord Proby, of the Grenadier Guards, was of a totally different character, but of singular habits; quite the reverse of a worry, he was never seen excepting on any emergency when his services were really required. He would then give his orders in a clear, succinct, and decided manner, and where he was present there was always that confidence which a person of superior military talent is sure to inspire. The occasions when he honoured us with his presence were extremely rare, and during the siege, although I attended daily at his quarters to take his orders and show those I had received, I could very seldom see him his room was so darkened. I believe he fancied he was going blind; at any rate, he was decidedly hypochondriacal.

The gale from the westward, which the French had so long expected, came at length, and our fleet was driven off the coast. They were thus enabled to bring

up their battering train by the road, now no longer defended, through the pass of La Peña, and the town was invested. The Spaniards, under General Copons, and the British, withdrew their advanced posts gradually. The situation of Tarifa at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar and its position may be compared to a broken punch-bowl sunk in the earth, the fractured part opening upon the beach, where a tongue of land runs out to a small island, called Green Island, precipitous and inaccessible. Excepting by the path leading from the town, this island was fortified. A Moorish wall ran round the town, of a construction similar to that at Chester and some of the old towns in England, with a parapet breast-work of about one foot in thickness, and flanking towers at intervals. On one of these towers we raised a cohorn mortar which did some service, but guns of any weight could not be mounted on them, lest the towers should split and crumble to pieces.

As a defence against an escalade the wall was admirable, but this the enemy never attempted. Near the north-eastern tower was a convent, which had been carefully loop-holed and fortified, while a parapet and covered-way connected it with the gateway. A stream ran through the centre of the town, under one of the towers which had an iron grating, and on the outside the stream was steep-banked and tortuous, so that an enemy might approach under cover almost to the portcullis and not be perceived. The range of hills from this point to the southward, in the direction of the Straits, completely commanded and overlooked, at musket range, some parts of the town, and at the same time shut out the theatre of the enemy's operations from our fleet, which could not afford us protec-

tion by enfilading their works, or taking them in reverse. I have been thus particular in endeavouring to describe the place, because the authorities at Gibraltar and others have considered it a town of some strength and easily defended, whilst I have ever thought that our being able to hold it against such an overwhelming force was exceedingly fortunate. Results always weigh with John Bull in preference to probabilities, and the notabilities alluded to no doubt imagined they were right, and have persuaded others to the same conclusion. The troops detached from Gibraltar were entrusted with the defence of the island, and had the town been taken, although the garrison might have defended themselves from an assault, the enemy would have converted this small island into a butt for target-practice for their howitzers and mortars. The pent-up garrison could not have been withdrawn, as no vessel, not even boats, could approach it excepting from the side next the town. It was, however, considered a point of so much importance by the authorities at that time governing Gibraltar that it was strengthened and rendered almost bomb-proof by our engineers. The works were continued even after the French had raised the siege of Cadiz, but for what purpose I could never comprehend, unless it were to afford shelter for privateers in the event of war with Spain, as Tarifa did formerly, enabling them to seize and plunder our traders with impunity when becalmed at the entrance of the Gut. To return to the investment.

The enemy had with them a few mountain guns, the first of the kind I had ever seen. The gun-carriage was carried on one mule, the gun on another, and the ammunition on a third. One of these guns, a sort of howitzer, did great execution amongst some Spaniards,

a shell thrown from it having killed or wounded seven or eight of them. A company of the 95th (Rifles) on our extreme right was in danger of being cut off in consequence of a body of Spaniards near them returning too rapidly. Skerrett ordered me to gallop up and try to make them hold their ground a little longer, in order to give time to the Rifles to get away. I found the Spaniards willing enough. They rallied and stood their ground well; but their officers, with one exception (a child about twelve years of age, who held, I was told, the rank of captain), abandoned their position. This little fellow behaved very well, and his men appeared delighted with him. While I was thus engaged, my pet mare was shot under me, and I had only just sufficient time to secure the saddle and bring it away before we were all driven into the town. On getting over the parapet, which connected the convent with the gateway, a grape-shot struck a Rifleman on the head. He was so close to me that I was covered with his blood. The next day, when I received the returns of killed and wounded from the different corps, I observed that the 95th had several men returned as wounded, but none killed. I therefore sent back the return for correction as I had seen this man's head almost converted into a jelly. It afterwards appeared that in this case life was not extinct. The man continued to move, opening and shutting one of his hands in an unconscious and mechanical manner, and survived two days in this state.

A great deal of divided authority existed in the garrison, occasioning no little confusion and some mischief. Sorties were made by troops doing duty with us from the garrison of Gibraltar, without the knowledge of the staff or the authority of the officer holding the supreme command. Lieutenant Guanter, of the Quarter-

master-general's department, hearing at daybreak a heavy firing of musketry, went to ascertain the cause, and to get the men, if possible, to their quarters. He received a dreadful wound, which deprived us of his services for the remainder of the siege. The ball entered the upper part of his nose and was cut out at the temple; the brain might be seen, and a part of it was removed; he was trepanned, but lost one eye. He recovered, and was living in 1848. I never met with a better officer than Guanter. He was a Catalan by birth, and was then in the Chasseurs Britanniques, having previously served in the Quarter-master-general's department in Sicily. From my extreme youth and giddiness, I should have got into many scrapes but for his counsels. Some of the adjutants of the corps having considered me very partial in keeping the roster for the duties, I foolishly entered into explanations, and gave myself a great deal of trouble without success. Afterwards, following Guanter's advice, I never condescended to show my roster, or give them the slightest explanation. My only answer was an expression of surprise that they should expect it. The consequence was, I found by treating them in this way that I managed much better afterwards. I have since met with many persons who should never be treated in any other style.

My quarters, it may be supposed, were not very near Skerrett's. They were close to the portcullis, and opposite to where the French afterwards breached the wall. The first shot from their battery went through the Moorish wall, and through the wall of my house on the opposite side of the narrow street into one of the upper apartments used as a kitchen, where it broke an oil bottle. All the houses in the neighbourhood for miles round had been unroofed by the enemy in order

to obtain timber for the purpose of constructing platforms for their batteries. Their men were consequently without shelter from the heavy rains which set in at the commencement of the siege, and without the means of cooking their meals or lighting their fires. This was in the month of December. Still they persevered, but the number of dead bodies seen every day floating down the stream through the town to the sea shewed the havoc which disease was making amongst them.

Skerrett, fidgetty as usual, now insisted upon my removing to his quarters, where four straw-bottomed chairs were provided for me to sleep on in an outer room, adjoining his bedroom, and where I might be, at all times, within call. The last fourteen days of the siege it rained without intermission. Dry clothes either to sleep in or wear were quite out of the question, for I could not calculate on a moment, night or day, in which Skerrett would not require me for some purpose or other.

Several gunboats during the siege were driven on shore and wrecked near the Green Island, and to these I was obliged to attend. A young Spanish girl of good family whom I had been accustomed to meet at some of the *tertulias* (evening parties) was struck by a cannon-shot, and obliged to have her leg amputated. I was told that she bore the operation with exemplary fortitude and courage. She was much commiserated by the garrison. If, during the night, a discharge from the enemy's batteries should awake my commander, Colonel Skerrett, he always called, and sent me to the Commanding Engineer, Captain C. Felix Smith, desiring him to go and see the effect it had produced, and if anything particular occurred to let him know. On these occasions the Engineer, not liking to be unneces-

sarily disturbed, did not fail to bestow his blessings both upon me and my commander. Although nearly every shot went right through the wall, the *débris* from some cause or other fell outside with little exception, and care was taken immediately to remove the rubbish and clear it away. A short breast-work was also thrown up in the middle of the stream, the water passing on each side of it, and from behind this breast-work the port-cullis could be defended.

The breach was soon in a condition apparently wide enough to allow two carriages abreast to enter the town, but in reality it was not practicable; the fall from the crown of the breach into the street being 18 or 20 feet, and the communication from the breach along the wall being cut off. The enemy now summoned the garrison to surrender by stating that we must be aware, as a military post, the town was not capable of defence. We had already done sufficient to save our honour, and by having held so long, we had behaved like brave and gallant soldiers; but further resistance would only entail upon us the fate of towns carried by assault as sanctioned by the customs of war. In other words we were to have our throats cut. But fortunately our chivalrous enemy was saved the trouble.

Skerrett's answer was in purport to thank the French general for the handsome manner he had spoken of the troops which he had the honour to command, but having been instructed to defend the town to the last extremity he should do so as long as there was one stone standing upon another. If driven from it, it was his intention to embark his remaining force, and therefore, he must decline in future any further discussions on the subject of capitulation. The answer of General Copons was truly Spanish: "He would treat with the French general in the breach."

A small mortar called a cohorn, which we received from the arsenal at Gibraltar, did some execution during the siege, as did also a ship carronade; but the latter, when most wanted, had been spiked. I could never learn for what purpose, or by whom, it was ordered. As the duration of the siege became prolonged, some of the inhabitants grew bold, and I have frequently seen shooting parties on the walls trying to get a shot at some of the enemy moving about, or whose head had been visible behind the parapets.

The day for the assault at length arrived. The 2nd battalion, 47th Regiment, were on the wall to the right of the breach; the 2nd battalion, 87th Regiment, over the portcullis, and to left of the breach, and the Rifles still further to the left; and the Spaniards were to the right of the 47th, extending along the wall to the sea. Skerrett had posted himself in the tower of a church, and took me with him; but I was soon relieved from this disagreeable situation by being sent to rally the Spaniards, who had abandoned the wall on the first approach of the enemy. The storming party moved out of their lines about 1,000 strong, and was composed of picked men. They had evidently reconnoitred the breach, or thought it impracticable, for none of them attempted to reach it. They had thrown a lot of timber and rubbish into the stream the preceding night, and calculated, no doubt, on its forcing open the iron grating; but it was discovered in time to raise the portcullis, and let it pass on before the opening was choked up.

Nevertheless, this seems to have been the point of their intended attack. A ploughed field of deep alluvial soil lay between us and their lines, and was almost impassable from continued rains. Their storming party

plunged up to the knees at each step, whilst some proceeded down the bed of the stream following its course toward the portcullis. At length they began to hesitate. The fire of our people was galling in the extreme, and did great execution. The French officers advanced in front and cheered their men on to imitate their example, but at length the men put about and fled. The officers thus abandoned were obliged to run up to the wall for shelter from our fire, and were thus taken prisoners. When, by Skerrett's orders I went to the Spaniards, I found they had not absolutely fled on the first approach of the enemy as reported, but they were huddled together in one or two towers, leaving the curtain from which their fire might have been effective without troops. Fortunately, the French did not perceive it, for with ladders they might have walked into the town without difficulty, or had they brought a gun to bear upon the towers in question the Spaniards would have paid dearly for their cowardice. I was intimately acquainted with one of the officers, and I prevailed upon him to extend a few of his men to where they had been before; but the others assailed me with obscene gestures and language. To this I replied by reflecting on their conduct as men and soldiers. It is really surprising they did not throw me over the wall. By the way, it was here principally that I witnessed the scene which I have already attempted to describe. The most ridiculous feature in the conduct of the Spaniards remains to be told. On the following morning songs had been composed and were now sung through the streets, lauding the bravery of the Spaniards and in honour of the "*Virgen de la Luz*," whom many were ready to testify they had seen standing in the breach repulsing the awe-stricken Frenchmen by her dread presence. I hope this affirma-

tion will set at rest the relative merits of the 47th and 87th Regiments, both of whom claim the honour of having defended the breach. I give it as my testimony, that they were neither of them in it, nor was their presence required for any earthly purpose, the breach being, as before stated, impracticable. Surely, then, the honour may with propriety be ceded on such good authority—*on Spanish authority*—to “Our Lady of the Light,” whose ruined convent, two or three miles from Tarifa at the entrance of the pass, shows her reasonable dislike to the French who had defiled her temple.

Captain O'Donoghue, of the 47th Regiment took home the dispatches, and obtained the brevet rank of major. I was thanked in General Orders, but by some mistake my name was omitted in the dispatch. It attracted the attention of the Duke of Kent, who desired his secretary to write to me and express His Royal Highness' gratification at seeing the son of his old friend employed in the responsible situation I then held. I never answered nor took the slightest notice of this letter, and thus from sheer idleness lost a friend who might again have proved of service to me as he had before been at Talavera.

We were apprehensive that the French might make another attempt, but fortunately for us the weather was so excessively wet as to threaten the advent of a second deluge. At length, after a very rainy night, the morning broke clear, and we found that our friends outside were gone. They had most effectually destroyed their guns by breaking off one of the trunnions, and were compelled, by the desperate condition of the roads to leave behind the whole of their heavy ordnance.

Nothing more signal than this defeat of the French before Tarifa could have occurred. They were not only

obliged to retire before a garrison too weak to pursue them, but also to sacrifice their heavy ordnance and military stores. It does not, however, require much penetration to see that, without detracting from the merit of the troops engaged in the expedition or the skill of those engaged in the defences, which were unquestionably great, our ultimate success was mainly attributable to the unceasing rains; for these not only deluged the open country and destroyed the *matériel* of the besieging army, but dispirited the men by spreading disease and death through their ranks.



DINKA WARRIORS.



SHILLUKS IN THEIR AMBATCH CANOES.

FASHODA AND THE SOUTH.

OF recent years attention has been drawn more and more to the hidden regions of the great African Continent. In the North, in the South, to East and to West, may be followed the paths of the soldiers, the explorers, or the exploiters. The diplomats have vied with each other for the possession of this or that tract of country ; and the peace of nations has been more than once imperilled in the process. In the autumn of 1898, closely following the news of the overthrow of Mahdism in the Sudan, there flashed across the world the word Fashoda. This hitherto but little known swamp in the middle of Africa became in a moment the keystone of an international episode of the gravest importance. The question of peace or war was on every man's lips ; and great indeed would have been the astonishment of the savage inhabitants of Fashoda and the neighbouring districts had they been aware of the prominence into which their countries had so suddenly sprung. But fortunately difficulties were overcome and peace prevailed, and Fashoda and the Upper Nile passed into the sphere of administration of the new Sudan Government.

It fell to my lot to accompany the Egyptian battalion which formed the garrison of this district during six or seven months of 1899. Leaving Khartum on January 13th on board one of the Egyptian Army stern-wheel gunboats, which had barges and " ghiassas " filled with soldiers in tow on either side, we arrived at Fashoda,

a distance of about 440 miles, on January 21st. One does not calculate on maintaining a speed much in excess of five or six miles an hour on these heavily-laden gunboats, as it is impossible to obtain a high steam pressure with the green wood which is cut for fuel as one goes along. The northern boundary of the Fashoda District is Abba Island, the birthplace of Mahdism, about 160 miles south of Khartum ; its eastern, western, and southern boundaries are at present somewhat vague, and I will not attempt to define them. It will be sufficient to say that all the country far up the Sobat river and its sources, as well as the countries in the vicinity of the White Nile, the Bahr-ez-Zeraf and the Bahr-el-Ghazal rivers, are comprised within these boundaries, so that its vast extent will at once be seen on reference to a map.

First impressions of Fashoda are not exhilarating ; the whole of the surrounding country is swamp for many months in the year, and tall rank vegetation grows on all sides. Mosquitoes and other insects abound in countless swarms, and snakes and scorpions are rather common.

On our arrival at Fashoda we found a Sudanese battalion, which we had come to relieve, and which had formed the garrison of the place since it was first occupied in the previous September. This Sudanese battalion had, during the first few months of its stay there, been quartered within a few hundred yards of the French garrison ; and the half-battalion of my Egyptian regiment pitched their tents within the fort which had been constructed by the French commander, Major Marchand.

The inhabitants of the country in the immediate vicinity of Fashoda belong to the large and powerful

Shilluk tribe. The physique of these people as of their neighbours, the Dinkas, is magnificent. The men, excepting those who are gradually getting cotton stuffs from us, are entirely unclothed. They always carry one or more formidable-looking spears, and usually a heavy kind of knob-kerry stick. They dress their hair in all kinds of fantastic ways, and are very fond of covering their bodies with wood ashes, and plastering their hair with a curious reddish or white concoction, of which, I believe, the principal ingredient is cow dung. The women wear a skin apron and shave their heads, and judged from a European standpoint are not beautiful; but like most Eastern women they are of graceful carriage, and the young girls have good figures. The Shilluks, alone of the tribes in these regions, have a form of central government in the person of their Mek or King.

The principal of the remaining tribes in the district are the Dinkas and the Nuers, both of them powerful black races; whilst to the West, in the direction of Kordofan, are a number of scattered Arab tribes; but it is unnecessary to enumerate the many peoples of different race and different language who have now passed under the administration of the Governor of the Fashoda District. None of the black tribes have a written language, and none appear to have any religion whatever. No tombs or other marks of antiquity are to be seen throughout their countries. Their dead are buried in the villages, and no mounds or other signs mark their graves.

Excepting in the immediate vicinity of Fashoda, money is unknown. Beads, spear-heads, cotton goods, old nails, &c., &c., are the only circulating mediums. I have seen three chickens sold for one old nail, and I

have myself bought fifty pounds of dhurra (native grain) for a handful of beads. But trading requires much patience in these countries; everyone has so much spare time that an enormous amount of conversation is invariably expended on even the smallest transaction. Then, again, the people are very particular about the colour of their beads; one village will not look at anything excepting white ones. You may offer them much larger blue, red, or amber beads, but no, they must have white; whilst a few miles farther on you may find that the white ones are of no use, and that if you want to buy anything you must produce blue beads, or you will not get what you want.

Headquarters and one-half of my Egyptian battalion having, as above stated, been dropped at Fashoda, the remaining half-battalion continued its journey south, and furnished two detachments, the one at a fort at the junction of the Sobat River with the Nile, and the other at a spot called Nasser, which is about 180 miles up the Sobat. I was in command of this latter detachment. We found that the Sudanese detachment, which we relieved, had commenced to construct a fort, and this we laboriously continued. Mindful of examinations for promotion in subjects (*c*) and (*d*), due attention was given to traverses and head-cover; practical defilade was recalled to memory, but the rich soil and the treacherous and swampy nature of the foundations fought against us, and many a time we witnessed the downfall of a carefully-planned piece of work. But much patient labour on the part of the fellaheen soldiery eventually triumphed, and Nasser fort became an accomplished fact.

On one side of the fort is the river, and on the other three sides are swamp and high reeds; whilst a

short distance inland you come to dense grass six or seven feet high and thick bush.

The mosquitoes were very hungry, and we used to have to dine every night in the smoke of a greenwood fire, having tied up our ankles and necks and wrists as best we could.

The natives in the neighbourhood, a section of the Nuer tribe, were passively hostile to us at that time. The greater majority of them had evacuated the villages in the vicinity, and the few who remained always fled on one's approach. Whether it was that they were afraid of us, or whether they thought that the Abyssinians would harass them if they were friendly to us, I cannot say; but the result was that they regularly "boycotted" us, so that it was rather difficult to carry out one's instructions "to cultivate friendly relations with the natives." At that time they would not allow us to cultivate any relations at all, friendly or otherwise. Towards the end of February I was recalled to Fashoda, and had considerable difficulty in getting down the rapidly-falling river; in fact, it was closed to gunboats from that time until the middle of May. The Sobat joins the Nile about 2,300 miles above the mouth of the latter, and is only the third tributary which the great river receives in that long distance. It is a fast flowing river, and, up to the present, its sources have been but little explored; though it is known that some of them flow from the Abyssinian mountains, whilst one, at any rate, the Peebor, has its origin in the plains in the far south.

Shortly after my return to Fashoda I went on a gunboat patrol up the White Nile, past the Bahr-ez-Zeraf and Bahr-el-Gebel, to Lake No, a distance of about 130 miles from Fashoda, and thence up the Bahr-el-Ghazal.

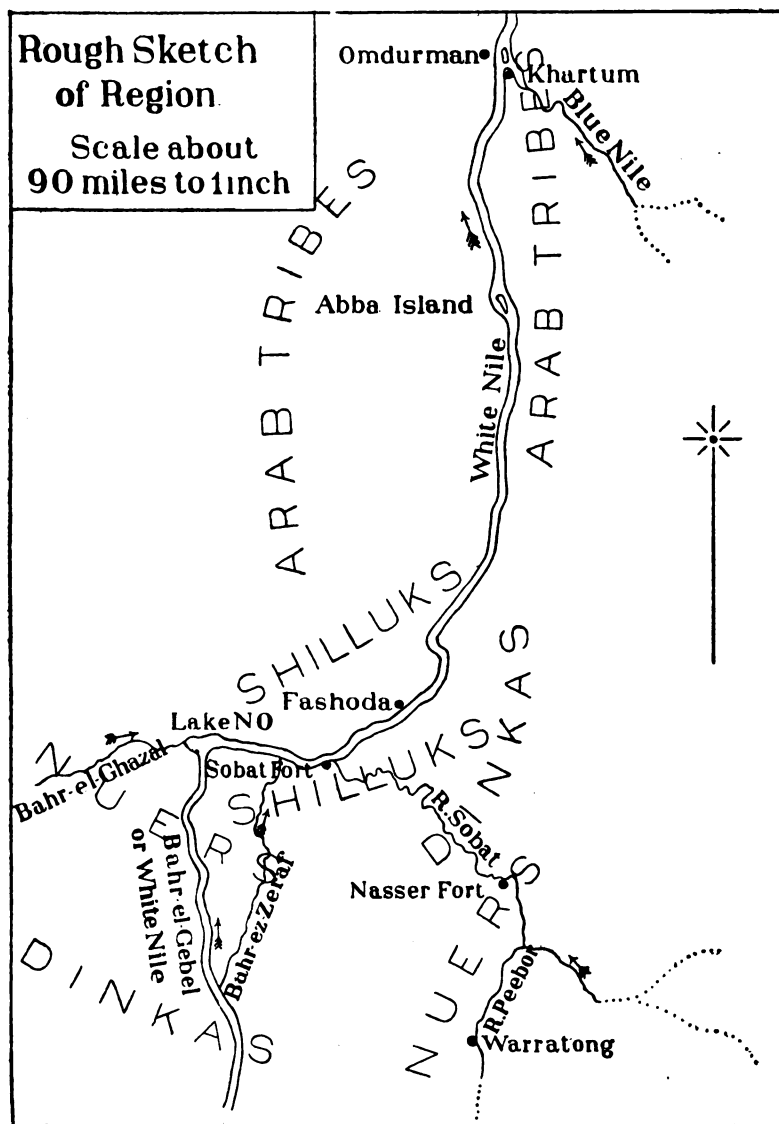
Dreary and depressing in the extreme are those regions ; the rivers are wholly or partially blocked with "sudd," or floating vegetation, through which it is always difficult and sometimes impossible to force the passage. It was in the "sudd" of the Bahr-el-Ghazal that Gessi suffered such terrible privations in 1880. No definite horizon is visible, but on all sides, as far as the eye can reach, a boundless expanse of "sudd" and swamp. Here grow the gloomy papyrus and vast masses of other water plants, the wood of one of which, the ambatch, is probably the lightest in the world ; it is lighter than cork, and is much used by the natives for the construction of their curiously-shaped canoes. The air is hot and damp, human habitations are few and far between, and the hippopotamus and the crocodile, the mosquitoes and countless swarms of insects hold undisputed sway. I only landed at one village up the Bahr-el-Ghazal, but the Nuer inhabitants ran away and hid like wild beasts.

One was principally occupied during the months which followed at Fashoda with the ordinary military routine, combined with interviews with native chiefs, or the decision of civil cases. The predominant impression left by the latter is that they were usually connected with the restitution of stolen cattle or of conjugal rights. One could also on most days find something to shoot ; and one could always grumble at the long intervals which elapsed between the dates of arrival of our letters and newspapers. For, as is unavoidable in such distant lands, communication with the outer world was a rare event ; and, in fact, the number of "deliveries of mails" at Fashoda during the months we were there hardly exceeded those of a single day in London.

The *Mek* of the Shilluks used to come in to see us pretty often ; and on one occasion another English

officer and myself paid him a visit, and put up for the night at his village, which is about ten miles from Fashoda. This monarch received us with the greatest hospitality, and held a review of his army for our benefit; the latter was a most amusing function, and an English *impresario* in search of talent would make a fortune could he produce the same in London. The only drawback would be that I fear that the Lord Chamberlain would withhold his consent on the ground that the Shilluk full-dress did not altogether fulfil the necessary requirements. The king frequently came into the enclosure of the hut with which we were provided to see if we wanted anything, and insisted on having his own bed placed near the entrance to it to prevent us coming to any harm. He is a pleasant old savage, but a great autocrat amongst his own people. In the matter of matrimony he beats even the proverbial British sailor with "the wife in every port," for he has a wife in every village. He had a great partiality for our cigarettes, as, indeed, he had for anything we liked to give him, whether it were a gorgeous crimson and gold robe of state or a battered polo hat or pair of worn-out "pumps."

Early in May I went down the Nile for about 200 miles north of Fashoda, and towards the end of the same month, having previously to this been appointed to the civil and military command of the Fashoda District, went on a somewhat extended patrol up the river Peebor, one of the sources of the Sobat to which I have already referred. This was an interesting patrol, as few white men had previously visited those parts. I was prevented by "sudd" from getting farther than a village called Warratong, which is on the left bank of the Peebor, rather less than 100 miles above Nasser, and consequently about 340 miles more or less south of



THE NILE ABOVE KHARTUM.

Fashoda. I had no means of ascertaining the latitude and longitude of this place, but I judged it to be about the 7th degree of N. lat. and the 32nd degree of E. long. If anything it may be rather south of this.

Warratong is a large and thickly-inhabited village, and is the home of the headman of all that section of the Nuer tribe. On the arrival of the gunboat the people showed signs of running away, but I sent word to them not to be afraid, and after a short delay the son of the Sheikh came on board to see me. He explained that his father was decrepit and blind, and could not come to the boat, so I went up to the village to see him. Here I found the old man seated on the ground outside his hut; a mat was brought and I sat down in front of him, having previously submitted to the customary Nuer salutation of allowing the palm of one's right hand to be spat into. We were surrounded by great numbers of the villagers, who took the liveliest interest in the proceedings, especially when the presents of cloth and beads, spear heads, bells, &c., were produced. Present-giving is an important feature of visits to savage chiefs. After the interview I was conducted all over the village, the people having by this time thrown off their fear, and thronging round me and my escort. They seemed a happy jovial crew, and all were entirely devoid of clothing, excepting some few of the older women, who had been able to acquire the skin of some animal for an apron.

I ascertained at Warratong that the price of a wife in that neighbourhood at the present time is two cows and six sheep. In former times, when cattle were less scarce, the price has been known to go up to as much as twenty cows. This system of entering into the holy estate is, I believe, universal in Africa; though prices,

of course, vary in different localities. The cattle, &c., go to the parents, and, consequently, a large family of daughters is a direct source of income. It will thus be noted that the "detrimental" of Africa occupies very much the same position as does the "detrimental" of London society. The former has to go wifeless for lack of cattle and sheep for the parents; the latter for lack of £ s. d. wherewith to make the necessary settlements on the lady of his choice. Polygamy is practically universal, so that though one young man may not have the required number of cows, another probably has more than enough, and consequently there are few spinsters in Africa.

I visited several Nuer villages in the vicinity of Nasser, and found a marked difference in the demeanour of the inhabitants since I was there four months previously. Beads and time had done their work, and the people having returned to their villages, received me in a friendly manner, though they enquired somewhat anxiously as to some rumours of movements of an Abyssinian force, which it is unnecessary to enter into here. On my way down the Sobat I also visited a good many Dinka villages. One episode will, to some extent, illustrate the conditions of life amongst these people. Close to the gunboat, at a village where we had stopped, an entirely naked young man was performing his evening ablutions in the river, and being evidently desirous that his back should be thoroughly washed, he called to an equally naked and full-grown lady, who was standing near, to assist him. With no sort of hesitation or shyness the lady at once stepped down the bank and gave his back a good scrubbing, continuing the while a running conversation with the crowd of bystanders—all naked, all unconscious.

First rate sport may be obtained in the Fashoda district. Both as to amount and variety of game obtainable even the most captious would find it hard to grumble. It is true that owing to the swampy nature of the country, and the difficulty, almost amounting to impossibility, of obtaining transport of any kind, one is confined to the neighbourhood of the rivers, which one can reach from one's gunboat. But even so, during the various gunboat patrols which I made, I saw elephants and giraffes, buffalo, four different species of antelopes, and as many different species of gazelles. Hippopotami and crocodiles of course exist in untold numbers in all the rivers. I saw marks of lions on more than one occasion, though I never actually saw the animal personally; but they were seen by others during the time we were in the district, as were also panthers. Spur-winged and the common Nile geese, whistling teal, guinea-fowl and bustards are exceedingly numerous, whilst we also saw duck, francolin, common teal, hares, and a few ostriches.

The most common of the antelope is the water-buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*) which exists along all the rivers. He is a fine beast and scales a great weight. The largest which I killed had horns 29 inches in length. Another large antelope which is fairly common, especially in the neighbourhood of the Bahr-ez-Zeraf is the *Damalis senegalensis*. Its horns do not seem to attain the same length as those of the waterbuck, and it is difficult to tell the males from the females, at any distance, as both have very similar horns. This animal has a beautiful bay skin with black points. I do not know the names of either of the other two antelopes referred to. They are in many respects very similar to one another, but one has a smooth and the other a

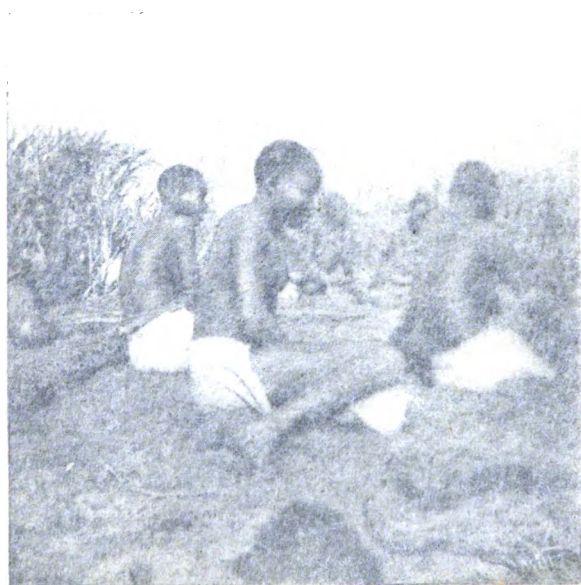
shaggy coat. The skins of both are of a very dark brown—almost black—colour, with white ears and white markings generally. The smooth-coated one is only of medium size, with prettily shaped horns, the longest which I obtained being 22 inches in length. I only saw the one with the shaggy coat up the Peebor River, and very few of them there. This was a very handsome antelope, and considerably larger than the one last referred to. The horns of one which I killed were between 26 inches and 27 inches in length. Gazelles of different kinds are very numerous in many parts of the district. To my mind, the best months for shooting are April, May and June; from then until January the country is very difficult to get about owing to the swamps, and during February and March vast tracts of country are ablaze with the many fires lighted by the natives to burn the high grass. The young green grass which springs up in these burnt patches is greatly appreciated by the game.

Perhaps the less said about the climate of these regions the better, for it is not all that might be desired. The hot weather, February, March, and April, is very hot; the wet months, May to November, are very wet, whilst the remaining two months, December and January, are fairly pleasant. Malarial fever of a bad type is very prevalent, and completely knocked to pieces the Egyptian battalion with which I was serving, though, curiously enough, the few English officers did not suffer from it to anything like the same extent. So sick were the Egyptian troops that they were withdrawn to Khartum early in July, and after their departure I remained for a month the solitary English-speaking person in the province.

Towards the end of June Captain Wellby, 18th



SHILLUKS AT THEIR HOMES

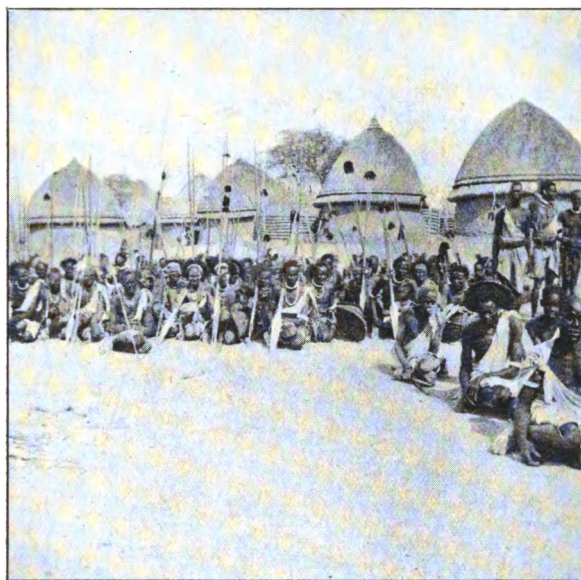


SHILLUK MEN

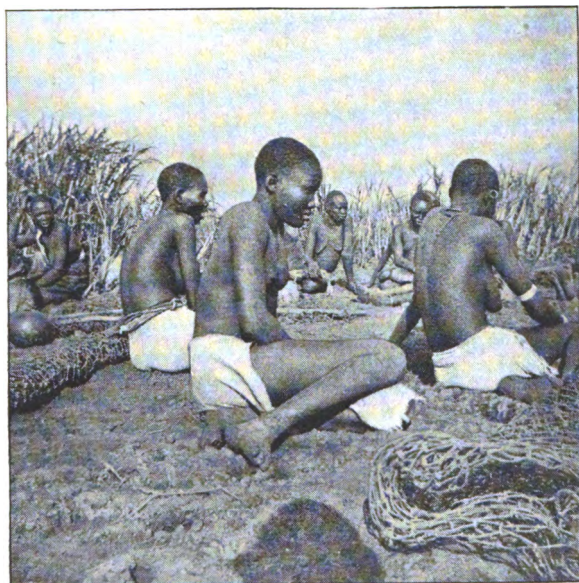
the goats. The skins of both are of a very dark brown, almost black—colour, with white ears and white underparts generally. The smooth-coated one is out of the season now, with prettily shaped horns, the longest of the pair being 22 inches in length. I only saw the shaggy coat up the Peebor River, and saw only one of them there. This was a very handsome animal, and considerably larger than the one last mentioned. The horns of one which I killed were between 26 inches and 27 inches in length. Gazelles and other goat kinds are very numerous in many parts of the district. To my mind, the best months for shooting are April, May and June; from then until January or February is very difficult to get about owing to the drought, and during February and March vast tracts of country are ablaze with the many fires lighted by the natives to burn the high grass. The young green grass which springs up in these burnt patches is greatly frequented by the game.

Perhaps the less said about the climate of the region the better, for it is not all that might be imagined. The hot weather, February, March, and April is very hot; the wet months, May to November, are very wet, whilst the remaining two months, December and January, are fairly pleasant. Malarial fever of the bad type is very prevalent, and completely knocked out of place the Egyptian battalion with which I was sent. It is, however, curious enough, the few English officers who were sent here, and who were the Egyptian troops that they were with to Khartum early in July, and after their departure remained for a month the solitary English person in the province.

TOWNSHIP. The end of June Captain



SHILLUKS IN THEIR WAR PAINT.



SHILLUK WOMEN.

Hussars, arrived at Nasser, having accomplished a remarkably fine surveying expedition from Abyssinia to the south, round Lake Rudolf, and thence down the Peebor and Sobat Rivers to Fashoda—a distance of over 2,000 miles. He had had wonderful sport; but all explorers write a book, so I must leave him to tell his own tale.

The Khalifa and his following put in an appearance within 100 or 120 miles of Fashoda during the summer months, and at one time I vainly hoped that we might catch him. The king of the Shilluks “mobilised” his army, and for awhile all was military activity, but the Khalifa is a slippery customer, and can play the game of “hide and seek” as well as most people.

Early in August I turned my back on Fashoda, and returned to Khartum after an absence of seven months; and I cannot say that I was sorry to end my solitary existence amongst the savages, or to say “good-bye” to the swamps and the mosquitoes of the hidden countries of which I have tried to give some impression.

H. G. MAJENDIE.

THIRTY YEARS WITH THE THIRD BATTALION.

BY THE LATE MAJOR J. S. RICHER.

ON April 4th, 1855, the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade was raised by transfers from the depôts of 1st and 2nd Battalions, and occupied barracks at Haslar, Fort Monckton, and Browndown, Gosport. These barracks were taken over by the following N.C.O.'s, viz.:—Colour-Sergeant Hudson, Sergeant Holdaway, Corporals Richer and White, of 2nd Battalion; and by Colour-Sergeant Harris and Corporal Grey, of 1st Battalion. The battalion was temporarily commanded by Colonel W. H. Bradford, C.B., and Captains Maclean and Heywood, Lieutenant Wyndham and Ensign Booth. On April 12th the battalion was mustered and formed into twelve companies, and stood thus:—

STAFF SERGEANTS.

Sergeant-Major E. Jeames.
Quartermaster-Sergeant W. H. Clayton.
Paymaster-Sergeant A. H. Roberts.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant C. Nicholls.
Hospital-Sergeant W. Stanley.
Bugle-Major J. Judge.

COMPANIES.

“A,” Captain J. Rowles; Colour-Sergeant C. Hiscock.
“B,” Captain H. G. Lindsay; Colour-Sergeant M. Herring.
“C,” Captain F. Atherley; Colour-Sergeant E. Fraser.
“D,” Captain H. F. Hill; Colour-Sergeant J. Johnson.

- “E,” Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, **V.C.**; Colour-Sergeant W. Bex.
“F,” Captain H. R. L. Newdigate; Colour-Sergeant S. Gray.
“G,” Captain A. H. Stephens; Colour-Sergeant H. Hayles.
“H,” Captain G. S. Wyndham; Colour-Sergeant J. Higgs.
“I,” Captain P. Le B. Egerton; Colour-Sergeant A. Holdaway.
“J,” Captain W. Deedes; Colour-Sergeant J. S. Richer.
“K,” Captain B. F. Alexander; Colour-Sergeant R. Hill.
“L,” Brevet-Major J. Ross; Colour-Sergeant W. White.

The battalion received the tunic, which was double-breasted, in place of the coatee, and the new pattern chaco in place of the hatcap previously worn, and was armed with the long Enfield rifle and bayonet, which was subsequently replaced by the short Enfield rifle and sword-bayonet.

On May 22nd Sergeant-Major E. Jeames was gazetted Ensign and Adjutant, and Colour-Sergeant G. Hudson promoted Sergeant-Major *vice* Jeames promoted.

On August 4th the battalion proceeded from Gosport to Aldershot, and occupied “A” and “B” huts in the North Camp. The lines were incomplete, and twenty-four men had to be put in each hut to accommodate the several companies until the other huts were finished. The battalion was principally employed at this time in removing the furze bushes, trees, &c., and levelling the Queen’s Parade, as now called.

During this month Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Horsford, C.B., arrived from the Crimea and assumed command of the battalion. Majors F. R. Elrington and the Earl of Erroll, Captain and Paymaster Gough and Quartermaster H. Harvey also joined.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Horsford, C.B., Commanding.
Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. R. Elrington.

Major The Earl of Erroll.
Paymaster, Captain T. Gough.
Quartermaster H. Harvey.
Surgeon G. Saunders.
Assistant-Surgeon A. Guthrie.
Assistant-Surgeon H. Loughheed.

During this month the battalion was raised to its full establishment (1,000 strong) by volunteers from the several embodied militia regiments quartered in the South Camp, and received about 400 men.

In June, 1856, the army from the Crimea being expected home, several regiments were removed to out stations to make room, the 3rd Battalion being ordered to Portsmouth and quartered in Clarence Barracks, two companies ("I" and "K") being sent on detachment to Fort Cumberland.

The battalion received this year the single-breasted tunic, which was much superior in quality to the double-breasted. Sergeants sashes were abolished.

On August 16th the battalion proceeded to Aldershot, and was quartered in "L" and "M" lines, South Camp, four companies being left behind in order to proceed to Winchester to form the 7th or Rifle Depôt, together with four companies from both the 1st and 2nd Battalions, under the command of Colonel W. R. S. Norcott, C.B.

On November 11th two companies ("I" and "K") were ordered from the depôt to rejoin headquarters of the battalion at Aldershot, making ten companies with the headquarters.

In February, 1857, the battalion changed quarters from the South to the North Camp, and occupied "L" and "M" lines.

In April, Schoolmaster H. Venner joined from the

Royal Military Asylum, and took up his duties as Schoolmaster to the battalion.

Second-Class Instructor A. Winton and Third-Class Instructor R. Waider, from the School of Musketry, Hythe, joined the battalion for musketry duties, and the battalion commenced instruction, under the musketry regulations, by wings.

In June orders were received for the battalion to be held in readiness to proceed to India, and it embarked in four detachments on board the troopships *Barham*, *Sutlej*, *Cressy*, and *Aliquis*, the final party embarking on the latter vessel on July 24th consisting of four companies, under the command of Colonel A. Macdonell, C.B., who was gazetted as second lieutenant-colonel to the battalion. The vessel sailed from Portsmouth July 25th, and whilst proceeding out to Spithead Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, accompanied the vessel a short way, bidding good-bye with God-speed to all on board.

In November the various detachments arrived at Calcutta, and were quickly dispatched up country to take part in putting down the Indian Mutiny. The battalion was employed in numerous actions, sorties, and long and hard marches against the enemy which are too numerous to mention here from memory.

In December, 1858, instructions were received whilst the battalion was on the Nepaul Frontier that it was to proceed to Agra for quarters by march stages; it arrived at that station on February 17th, 1859.

On February 17th, 1859, the European Battery of the Honourable East India Company Artillery broke out in open mutiny, and demolished the canteen, rolling the barrels of rum in the barrack square and caroused

over the contents. "I" company 3rd Rifle Brigade were called out, and proceeded to the scene and arrested the mutineers, placing the ringleaders in the prison with a guard over them. This was termed the "White Mutiny," as the East India Company men declined to serve under H.M. Government. The battalion gave about 120 volunteers to reform this battery, and also eighty men to reform the Bengal Horse Artillery Battery at Morah. The Commanding Officers of these batteries complimented the colonel on sending such good men to them, who were far superior to those that were disaffected and discharged.

In August, 1860, the battalion suffered very much from an epidemic of cholera, which scared everybody whilst it lasted. The battalion lost fifty-five men in three days.

In March, 1861, the battalion proceeded to Bareilly and relieved the 42nd Highlanders, who had been quartered there since the termination of field operations.

During this period the Nawab of Rampore was presented, at a grand parade, with the Star of India; he, in return, gave each company of the battalion a dinner, and to the regimental library 1,000 rupees and the sergeants' mess 500 rupees.

On January 6th 1863, the battalion proceeded to Agra, to form part of the escort to H. E. The Viceroy, on tour to Muttra, Delhi, Roorkee, Umballa; at each of these stations durbars were held, at which large numbers of Rajahs and Princes attended, the battalion forming guards of honour on each occasion.

In April this escort was broken up on the Viceroy proceeding from Umballa to Simla, when the battalion proceeded by march stages to Meean Meer for station, arriving on the 17th inst., one company being sent to

Fort Lahore on detachment ; this company was relieved monthly.

On November 19th, the battalion paraded with the remainder of the force for the inspection of H. E. Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, India. Whilst on parade he sent the battalion home to be held in readiness to proceed to the North-West Frontier for service against the Akhoond of Swat and his tribes. The battalion marched out of the station after nineteen hours' notice, strength 1,137, and proceeded by stage marches to Rawal Pindi, where it was inspected by General Tucker, commanding, who complimented the battalion on its fine appearance, and fit for service anywhere. The battalion subsequently arrived at Hoti Murdan and encamped, waiting orders. At 2 a.m., Christmas Day, a dispatch was received for the battalion to strike camp and march at once on special service. This was quite unexpected, as the battalion was preparing for a happy Christmas, and great deeds were going on in boiling the puddings, which had to be taken out and packed on the camels, half-cooked, and other things not cooked. The battalion proceeded at 4 a.m. on its march to Nowshera, where it arrived about 5 p.m., and after marching twenty-one miles through a rough, stony country and having to ford six streams of ice water ; it was very gratifying when the camels arrived with the food, as we were infernally hungry.

On December 26th, marched to Peshawar, distance twenty-five miles, and encamped on parade in front of 7th Hussars' barracks (the square). This regiment entertained the sergeants to a dinner and a dance afterwards ; and the battalion marched on towards Shubkuddar, distance about twenty-seven miles, through

a rough country, and again had to ford five streams. The force encamped, and consisted of three squadrons 7th Hussars, Jackson's Irregular Horse, 32nd Pioneers, two companies 79th Highlanders, 2nd Ghoorkas, and 3rd Rifle Brigade and three guns Royal Horse Artillery, (Major Light's battery). This force was under the command of Colonel A. Macdonell, C.B., 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Between the 29th and 31st the enemy came out in several small parties, but they did not attempt to attack our outlying picquets; but on January 1st they showed larger groups, and as soon as some of the force paraded they cleared off.

On January 2nd, 1864, the enemy again showed themselves on the surrounding hills, with their banners flying. The force was instructed to proceed by small parties and form up in rear of the fort. When all was ready a gun fired from the fort was the signal to attack. The battalion and 2nd Ghoorkas rushed into skirmishing order and attacked the enemy; the guns of the Royal Horse Artillery opened fire with shell, which caused the enemy to break up their tribes, and the cavalry then charged the retreating hordes, committing great slaughter among them. This was the finishing stroke; they did not show a front again, and the force was quite idle for several days.

On January 20th the battalion returned to Peshawar, and subsequently marched to Rawal Pindi and encamped, waiting for orders as to where it was to be stationed.

In February the battalion was ordered to Peshawar for station, and occupied barracks vacated by 7th Hussars, who proceeded to Campbellpore. During the time the battalion was quartered in this station several rifles were stolen at night by the hillsmen. In spite of

all precautions taken by the several companies, the depredations did not cease until the battalion formed an irregular police force, consisting of thirty resolute men, commanded by Colour-Sergeant Richer; these men were armed with fowling-pieces, single and double barrellled, and were loaded with swan-shot and cut-up bullets, and these men laid out at night in ambush and watched for the hillsmen to cross the circular road, where they were potted at, and resulted in killing one headman, an "Affrede." After this occurrence and the putting-up the arm-racks (invented by Colonel Oxenden, and which, I believe, are still in use), the battalion lost no more rifles.

In January, 1865, the battalion proceeded to Nowshera for station. The natives of the surrounding hills attempted several times to get into our lines at night, but were frustrated by the vigilance of our police force. No more depredations were committed.

In November over 300 men, time-expired, left the battalion for England, having completed their ten years' service.

On December 19th the battalion proceeded to Rawal Pindi for station, arriving December 23rd.

Sergeant-Major C. J. Knott was gazetted Ensign November 12th, 1865, and Colour-Sergeant and Assistant-Sergeant-Major Richer appointed Sergeant-Major, *vice* Knott promoted. During the period the battalion was stationed here it furnished 600 officers and men as a working party on the Murree Hills, and was employed in road making. The battalion was encamped at Doongla Valley, and subsequently moved into huts at Kalapani, during the rainy season. During this period, at the request of Colonel Rothney, C.S.I., commanding the 5th Ghorkas, the whole of the non-commissioned officers

of this regiment were instructed by Sergeant-Major Richer in the Manual, Firing, and Sword-exercise, so as to assimilate their movements to those of the 3rd Battalion which Colonel Rothney had witnessed when the battalion was on parade. Finally Sergeant-Major Richer proceeded to Abbottabad and drilled the regiment for a few days, it having been partly instructed by non-commissioned officers who had received instruction from the battalion. The movements of this Native Corps were performed with much satisfaction, and the men moved much smarter than previously.

In November, the battalion returned to Rawal Pindi, and was augmented by 460 volunteers from various regiments to complete the establishment; it having been considerably reduced by the time-expired men leaving the battalion on the termination of the ten years' engagement.

In June, 1867, Assistant-Surgeon Pell was sent to Murdkote Camp, where the delicate men and married families were in huts, and cholera having broken out, several doctors were sent up from the plains. It was with deep regret that the battalion received the news that Dr. Pell had succumbed to this horrible disease.

In October, Colonel A. Macdonell, C.B., commanding, was appointed Brigadier-General of the Rohilkund District, the command of the battalion falling to Colonel Oxenden temporarily.

On January 11th, 1868, the battalion proceeded by march route for station at Moradabad and Seetapore. The left wing, under the command of Captain J. C. Moore, was detached at Moradabad, and the headquarters arrived at Seetapore on March 31st. On marching through Bareilly the headquarters were met

outside the city by Brigadier-General Macdonell, C.B., and he received great cheers from the officers and men ; the battalion halted two days at this station.

Seetapore being a quiet station, nothing of note occurred whilst the headquarters was stationed there.

In December the battalion received orders to proceed to Dinapore for station, and the wing from Moradabad rejoined the headquarters. Major H. J. Maclean and Captain Henley arrived with a draft of 174 men from England. The battalion whilst quartered in this station lost about seventy men by disease.

In January, 1869, Colonel W. A. Fyers, C.B., promoted lieutenant-colonel commanding, *vice* Macdonell, appointed to command of Rohilcund District ; Lieutenant and Adjutant E. Jeames promoted captain, Lieutenant G. A. Hillyard appointed adjutant.

On November 12th, 1870, orders were received for the battalion to proceed to Aden for station. The left wing, under the command of Major Maclean, proceeded by rail for Deolali, there to await orders for embarkation. This wing was followed by the headquarters on the 13th inst., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, C.B., and arrived at Deolali, 17th inst.

On December 1st the battalion embarked at Bombay on board H.M.S. *Euphrates*, and proceeded to Aden for station, arriving at Steamer Point after a most excellent passage.

On December 8th the battalion was split up into detachments, two companies at Steamer Point, two companies at the Isthmus, and four companies with headquarters at the camp near the city.

These detachments were changed every three months in order that all the companies should have a turn of the best posts. During the period the battalion was quar-

tered in this delectable hole it suffered very much from the "dengue," or African fever, and which very few in the battalion escaped. The battalion relieved the 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers.

On December 7th, 1871, the battalion having moved into camp at the Isthmus, so as to be in readiness to embark on board H.M.S. *Serapis*, which was bringing the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles to relieve the battalion, there was much delight and many cheers at 5 a.m. on this date, when the troopship signal ran up at the Signal-point, denoting the arrival of our relief. All hands were very busy in preparation to embark. The whole of the companies were on board by 6 p.m., and weighed anchor at once, casting the Indian helmets into the sea, and bid good-bye to the most detestable and hottest station the battalion was ever quartered in. As one looked round when on board, and steaming down the Red Sea, the expression of the men's faces was quite different to what you saw on shore. Thus at last, after fifteen years, they were on their way to dear old England. The troopship on arrival at Suez dropped anchor for a short while, but the signal came for the ship to enter the canal, which was the first year that Troopers passed through, and the time of passage took three days, the steam being turned off about 4 p.m., and the ship lashed to piles driven on the banks of the canal. Everything passed satisfactorily during the passage, and we arrived at Port Said all correct, sailed at night for Malta, where receiving a supply of coal, we set sail for Portsmouth.

On December 31st the battalion arrived at Portsmouth about 5 p.m., having been delayed through fog in the Channel, but being Saturday, too late to disembark, had to wait until Monday, and disembarked at 7.30 a.m.

on January 2nd, 1872, and marched to Clarence Barracks, where it was quartered.

The new sealskin busby was issued in place of the chaco, and the dépôt companies rejoined the battalion, making in all ten companies, Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon appointed to command.

In July, 1873, the battalion proceeded to Dartmoor for the autumn manœuvres, and was encamped on Yannaton Down, and experienced about four weeks' drenching weather.

In September, 1873, proceeded, after the manœuvres, for station at Winchester, when, in consequence of the 2nd Battalion returning from Ashantee after the campaign, the battalion was ordered to Aldershot in March, and was quartered in the West Infantry Block, together with the 1st Battalion.

In September the battalion suffered a severe loss by the death of Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Acland.

The 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade vacated the West Infantry Block Barracks and proceeded and occupied forts at Cosham and Portsdown Hills.

On March 31st, 1875, the battalion suffered a severe loss by the sudden death of their most able and energetic commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Nixon.

In April, Major H. J. Maclean promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Nixon, deceased. Sergeant-Major J. S. Richer promoted Quartermaster, *vice* Brooks, transferred to Brigade Dépôt. Colour-Sergeant F. Walker promoted Sergeant-Major, *vice* Richer, promoted.

In August the battalion proceeded to Chatham for station, and was quartered in St. Mary's Casemate Barracks.

In September, 1876, the battalion proceeded to Shorncliffe, and occupied "B" lines.

In September, 1877, the battalion proceeded to Woolwich for station, and occupied Cambridge Barracks. During this period it furnished four companies for duty at the Tower of London, and the establishment was increased to 1,200 men, and was prepared 'and held in readiness to embark at twenty-four hours' notice for special service during Russian-Turkish War. The regimental transport system was established, and received twenty-seven horses, eight waggons, three ammunition carts, and one water-cart, and was commanded by Lieutenant Crofton.

In July, 1878, the battalion proceeded to Aldershot, and was encamped on Rushmoor Bottom, and was employed for six weeks during the summer drills. It subsequently received orders to proceed to Dublin, and embarked on board the British and Irish Steam Packets, and arrived in Dublin and was quartered in Richmond Barracks, relieving the 47th Regiment.

In November, the transport animals and appliances were transferred to the Army Service Corps, under orders to proceed to Natal.

In May, 1880, the battalion proceeded for station at the Curragh, and was quartered in "B" lines.

On August 22nd, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. R. Kenyon-Slaney promoted Captain. Quartermaster J. S. Richer promoted Lieutenant and Adjutant, *vice* Kenyon-Slaney promoted. Sergeant-Major Aston promoted Quartermaster, *vice* Richer.

In October, the battalion furnished several detachments, in consequence of the unsettled state of the west of Ireland; two companies being sent to Galway, one to Tuam, one to Headfort, one to Oughterard, and one to Ballinakill. These detachments rejoined headquarters, March, 1881, but several eviction parties were furnished after the recall of these detachments.

On October 20th, the battalion received orders to proceed at once to Dublin, and was again quartered in Richmond Barracks, and was subsequently moved to Beggars' Bush Barracks. During the Dublin Metropolitan Police strikes the battalion was detailed for police duty, and occupied the several police barracks.

On December 15th, 1882, the battalion embarked at Kingstown on board s.s. *Lusitania* and proceeded to Portsmouth for station at Parkhurst; but on arrival at Portsmouth orders were received that the battalion were to proceed to Aldershot, and it proceeded there and occupied "F" line of huts, North Camp, where it remained until I was gazetted out of the service in 1884.

The above is, as far as my memory takes me, a true account of thirty years with the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

J. S. RICHER, MAJOR.

Late Captain and Adjutant, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

BANDMASTER E. J. RICHARDSON AND HIS FIVE SONS.

BANDMASTER E. J. Richardson enlisted in the old 76th (Hindustan) Foot, of which regiment his father was Drum-Major, on March 16th, 1859, at the age of twelve years and two months.

He was transferred, on promotion to Bandmaster, to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade in 1878.

He has five sons serving Her Majesty, of whom a list is appended :—

Sergeant F. Richardson (Supernumerary List, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade), Bengal Unattached List.

Corporal A. Richardson, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Acting-Corporal P. Richardson, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Boy S. Richardson, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Boy C. Richardson, 42nd Highlanders.

Out of Mr. Richardson's forty-one years of service, twenty-six have been spent abroad, principally in India.

Two of his sons served with the 3rd Battalion on the Punjaub Frontier in 1897.

In addition to those above enumerated, there are several other members of the family who hope to enter Her Majesty's service in due time.



DAVID STEEL E. J. RICHARDSON AND HIS FIVE SONS.

DAVID STEEL E. J. Richardson enlisted in the old 76th Highland Rifle Regt., of which regiment his father was Bandmaster, on March 16th, 1859, at the age of twelve years and two months.

He was transferred, on promotion to Bandmaster, to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade in 1878.

He has five sons serving Her Majesty, of whom a list is appended:—

- 1. David P. Richardson (Supernumerary List, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Bengal Unattached List.
- 2. David A. Richardson, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
- 3. David C. Richardson, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
- 4. David H. Richardson, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
- 5. David L. Richardson, 42nd Highlanders.

Out of Mr. Richardson's forty-one years of service, twenty-six have been spent abroad, principally in India. Two of his sons served with the 3rd Battalion on the Afghan Frontier in 1897.

In addition to those above enumerated, there are several other members of the family who hope to enter Her Majesty's service in due time.



BANDMASTER E. J. RICHARDSON, 3rd BATTALION AND HIS FIVE SONS.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER, 1899.

THE Regimental Dinner took place on May 30th at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Metropole. There were present the following :—

H.R.H. The *Prince of Wales*, *K.G.*, &c., attended by Captain Holford.

H.R.H. The *Duke of Connaught*, *K.G.*, &c. (in the Chair), attended by Colonel Alfred Egerton.

Alexander, Captain R.

Ames, A., Esq.

Ames, F., Esq.

Annesley, Captain A. S. E.

Astley, B. F., Esq.

Bagot, Lieutenant-Colonel V. S.

Bateman-Hanbury, Major *Hon.* E.

Bathurst, Lieutenant-Colonel L. H.

Bentinck, Captain W. G.

Bingham, Captain *Lord*.

Blane, Lieutenant-General *Sir* Seymour, *Bart.*

Boden, A. D., Esq.

Boyle, Colonel G.

Bradshaw, Surgeon-General A. F., *C.B.*

Bramston, Colonel T. Harvey.

Bright, R. G. T., Esq.

Burnett-Stuart, J. T., Esq.

Campbell, Captain A. C.

Clanmorris, *Lord*.

Clerk, Lieutenant-General G., *C.B.*

Clinton, Colonel *Lord* E. Pelham, *K.C.B.*

Cockburn, Major G., *D.S.O.*

Coke, Major *Hon.* W.

Compton, R. E., Esq.

Cooke, B. H., Esq.
Cope, Lieutenant-Colonel *Sir Anthony, Bart.*
Couper, Major V. A.
Cowans, Major J. S.
Crichton, *Hon. J. A.*
Cuffe, Captain *Hon. O.*
Curzon, Colonel *Hon. M.*
Dawnay, *Hon. H.*
Digby, W. R. Wingfield, Esq.
Dillon, General *Sir Martin, K.C.B., C.S.I.*
Douglas, Captain E. Palmer.
Drummond, Captain C. G. A.
Dugdale, Colonel H. C. G.
Eccles, Captain W. V.
Edwardes, Lieutenant-Colonel *Hon. C. E.*
Elrington, General F. R., *C.B.*
Ellis, G. M. A., Esq.
Enniskillen, *Earl of.*
Euston, *Earl of.*
FitzGeorge, Colonel A. C. F., *C.B.*
FitzGerald, *Sir Maurice, Bart.*
Foljambe, Captain *Hon. A.*
Ford, Captain R.
Fortescue, Major *Hon. C. G.*
Fyers, Captain H. A. N.
Glyn, General *Sir Julius, K.C.B.*
Gosling, Captain G. B.
Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel W.
Green, Colonel A.
Green-Wilkinson, Captain L. F.
Hardinge, [Captain *Viscount.*
Harington-Stuart, Colonel R. E.
Hartopp, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E.
Heber-Percy, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J.
Hillyard, Colonel G. A.
Hood, *Hon. A.*
Hood, Major A. F. Acland.
Hornby, Captain G. S. P.
Howard, Colonel F., *C.B., A.D.C.*
Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W.

Hunter, Captain *Sir C., Bart.*
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A.
Innes, J. A., Esq.
Irby, Captain F. A.
Jenkins, Major A. E.
Kennard, A. C. H., Esq.
Kerr-Pearse, B. A. T., Esq.
Lowndes, Captain A. H. W.
Lysley, C. L., Esq.
Manningham-Buller, E., Esq.
Mansel, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B.
Moorsom, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M.
Napier, *Hon. C. F.*
Newdigate, Lieutenant-General *Sir H. R. L., K.C.B.*
Newdigate-Newdegate, General *Sir E., K.C.B.*
Nicol, Major L. L.
Norcott, Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. B.
Oldfield, B., Esq.
Paget, Captain G. L.
Palmer, *Sir A., Bart.*
Paston-Cooper, *Sir A. P., Bart.*
Pemberton, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R.
Petre, Captain H. C.
Pinney, Captain C. F.
Radclyffe, Captain C. E.
Ramsay, Captain T. B.
Reade, Surgeon-General J. B. C., *C.B.*
Ribblesdale, *Lord.*
Robinson, Major-General C. W., *C.B.*
Ross, Captain H.
Ross, General *Sir J., G.C.B.*
Russell, A. Gordon, Esq.
Russell, General *Lord A. G., C.B.*
Russell, Captain L. G.
Ruthven, *Lord.*
Rycroft, *Sir R. N., Bart.*
Sackville, Colonel L. R. S.
St. John-Mildmay, Captain W. P.
St. Paul, Colonel C. H.
Savile, Captain J. H.

Scott, Surgeon-General J. E.
Stephen, Colonel F., *C.B.*
Stephens, Major-General A. H., *C.B.*
Stephens, Captain R. B.
Stewart, Captain W. H. W.
Talbot, Captain F. G.
Tharp, Captain G. P.
Thesiger, Major G. H.
Thornton, Major F. S.
Tighe, E. P., Esq.
Tryon, Captain R.
Tryon, R., Esq.
Tufnell-Tyrell, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L.
Turner, B., Esq.
Vandeleur, Captain H. S.
Verner, Lieutenant-Colonel W.
Wilmot, Colonel *Sir* Henry, *V.C.*, *K.C.B.*
Wilson, Captain H. H.
Wilson, Major H. F. M.
Wood, Colonel H., *C.B.*
Woodhouse, Captain E. M.
Yarde-Buller, Captain *Hon.* H.

The number of Riflemen past and present (129) was just one less than that at the Annual Dinner of 1897, upon which occasion 130 were present.

Telegrams were received from the 2nd Battalion in Crete, the 3rd Battalion in Rawal Pindi, and from Major-General Ronald Lane at Alexandria and other Riflemen.

A RED LIGHT BOB ON RIFLEMEN.

[THE following letter from an unknown military correspondent is reprinted from *Vanity Fair* of last summer. It was a reply to a somewhat silly attack on the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade which appeared in another journal, and the style of which may be gathered from the line adopted by "Red Light Bob" in his amusing answer.

Whilst apologising in advance to any of our friends in the Guards who may think "Red Light Bob's" comments and comparisons a little severe, we must point out that the letter which raised his ire was gratuitously acrimonious, and was most certainly not written by a Guards officer.

"Red Light Bob's" prophecy that "*we shall be taught a lesson and a severe one, before long, perhaps sooner than may be anticipated,*" has unfortunately been fulfilled more than once during the last few months in South Africa.

Should this meet the eye of "Red Light Bob," it may gratify him to learn that the Light Infantry Battalion, hailing from Yorkshire, with Lord Methuen's force, fully maintained the reputation of the Light Bobs and exhibited that quickness and intelligence which were so conspicuous by their absence during the "Field Firing" he describes. For both at the combats of Belmont and Graspan the Light Bobs greatly distinguished themselves, whilst, at the Modder, they were

the *first* to ford the river, and that under a particularly nasty fire.

It was especially interesting to me, as a Rifleman, to note how the for-many-years severely repressed "skirmishing line" of the Rifle and Light Infantry Regiments once again asserted itself as the *only possible formation* for troops advancing to the attack.

For under the storm and stress of Maxim machine-gun and magazine-rifle fire, not forgetting the usual artillery fire and from that most unpleasant of recent inventions, the Maxim-Nordenfeldt machine shell-gun, all preconceived notions of "attack formations" had to be hastily abandoned.

The terrible losses of the Naval Brigade at Graspan, amounting to over 50 per cent., were directly due to our Sailors and Marines endeavouring, in all good faith, to conform to these pernicious formations, for so long persisted in, in our army. When one recalls the weary hours spent by officers and men of our army during the last twenty-five years, endeavouring to slavishly copy German theories and to learn and as quickly unlearn the successively invented "New Forms of Attack," it makes one almost despair of the utility of any peace training.

Even as far back as 1876 our men nick-named a certain "Form of Attack" then especially in favour as the "God-help-us Form of Attack!"

Twenty years later, I had the pleasure to incur the censure of the Aldershot Staff for daring to throw out a skirmishing line from the 2nd Battalion in place of conforming to some absurd formation for attack upon which our men had, as they well expressed it at the time, been "fairly fed up."

A Cape Colonist, imbued with more candour of speech than respect for our military authorities, remarked re-

cently: "When will your Aldershot Generals stop practising your fellows in those antiquated *theatricals*?"

And so say all Riflemen.—ED.]

“ ‘GRABBINESS.’ ”

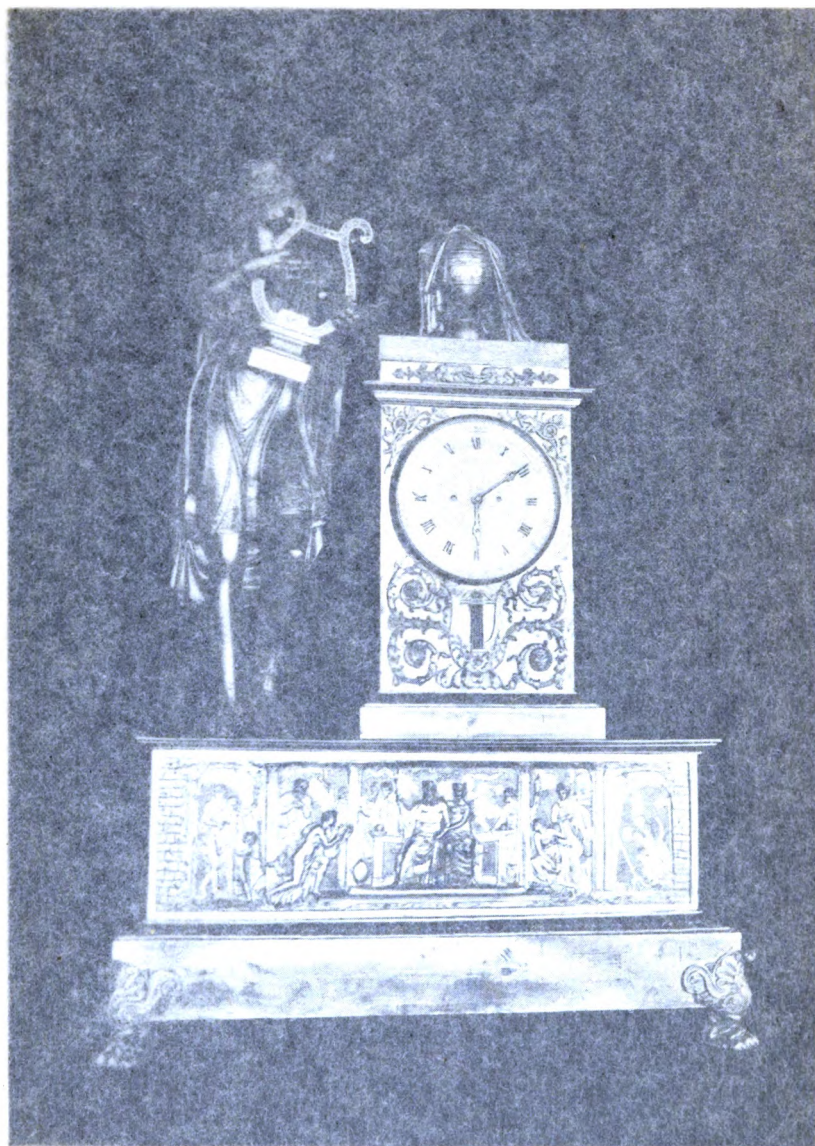
“To the Editor of *Vanity Fair*.

“DEAR VANITY,—I read a letter in a contemporary of yours, a few days ago, upholding the fads of the Guards and running down the fads of the Rifle Brigade and the King's Royal Rifles. I imagine the writer of this letter must have been closely connected with the Brigade of Guards. Comparisons are odious, but when one compares the Guards with the Rifle battalions it's rather like comparing a carthorse with a thoroughbred. The former are ponderous and heavy; the latter are light and 'nippy.' They, the Rifle battalions, are, or *wish to be*, Light Infantry, *par excellence*, and if a few other regiments would only follow their example they would not be so ponderous and aggressively 'grabby' as they are at present. The Rifle regiments have traditions which they try still to live up to, notwithstanding the amount of red tape which tries to trip them up and strangle them at every turn. It is ridiculous to decry their quick step—it's pure jealousy; they do march and they can march, *if only allowed to*; but instead of other regiments being brought up to their standard of celerity, every effort is made to bring them down to the 'grabby' standard; but, notwithstanding the retrograde motion and every attempt to quench the flame, it has never succeeded. The flame may be subdued for the time being, only to break out with renewed fierceness when opportunity arises. There is a certain amount of exclusiveness about the Rifle battalions which is perhaps a little irritating, but we are not discussing Rifle battalions from a narrow-minded or a social point of view, but for soldier-like qualities. The 4th Battalion of the 60th at Aldershot proved without doubt that they were light bobs. From the inception of the Duke of Connaught's shield they carried it off for three years in succession, each year beating their own previous (best) record. It is mere folly, or jealousy, to scoff at the Rifle

battalions. Their standard of training is far higher than is the case in the ordinary Infantry regiments; and although their recruits are of poorer physique than the average line recruit, they nevertheless obtain results which are highly creditable to them, and if they, with an indifferent material, can do so much, why, instead of bringing them to a lower level, should not the other regiments be brought up to theirs?

"The 'standard' of the Army is far too low, and it will always remain so, so long as regiments which through sheer hard work, combined with an excellent system of training, are brought down to the level of the cumbersome and slow-moving regiments. We shall be taught a lesson, and a severe one, before long (perhaps sooner than may be anticipated). I was present only a few days ago at the field firing of a brigade. From the D.I. of M. to the Colonel commanding was the universal cry, 'Why don't they get on?' Why? The answer is in a nutshell. They wanted a Light Infantry Regiment to lead them. It was merely a funeral procession, where every man was attending his own demise. In these days of Maxims, repeating or magazine rifles, this brigade would have been annihilated. It was *suicide* and *murder*. The brigade wouldn't 'get on.' Why? They were all 'grabby,' from their helmet spikes to the soles of their feet. We cannot hope for years to come to rejuvenate the Army at large, but if only some credit were given to the Rifle battalions and other battalions who can do away with such unnecessary words of command (which the correspondent I am answering complains of) as 'attention,' and several other rigmaroles, before attaining their object, let them do so. It is not 'eye wash'; it is *business*. Why should any battalion have to remain behind to listen to unnecessary words of command given by battalion commanders? 'Audax' from the British Army we all rely on, but for Celer? *No!* save in the Rifle battalions and a few—a *very few*—others.—Yours dear Vanity,

"RED LIGHT BOB."



THE LUCKNOW CLOCK, SERGEANTS' MESS, 3rd BATTALION.

THE NAWAB OF OUDH'S CLOCK.

ON March 17th, 1858, "F," or Captain H. R. L. Newdigate's company, was on picquet at the Iron Bridge, Lucknow.

A party consisting of Corporal (afterwards Paymaster-Sergeant) Cassidy, Corporal Evans, and Riflemen Hale, Clancey, and Brucass obtained leave to quit the picquet.

Where they went, or what adventures they had, is not certain, but on their return to the picquet they brought the clock with them. The story in the battalion is that they looted it from the Nawab's palace.

Corporal Cassidy kept the clock in his tent until April 9th, 1858, when he was drafted to the Camel Corps.

As "F" company had no means of carrying the clock, the sergeant's mess kindly took charge of it, and has continued to do so for the last forty-two years.

W. H. DAVIES.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

2ND BATTALION.

H.M. TRANSPORT "JELUNGA,"

AT SEA,

October 25th, 1899.

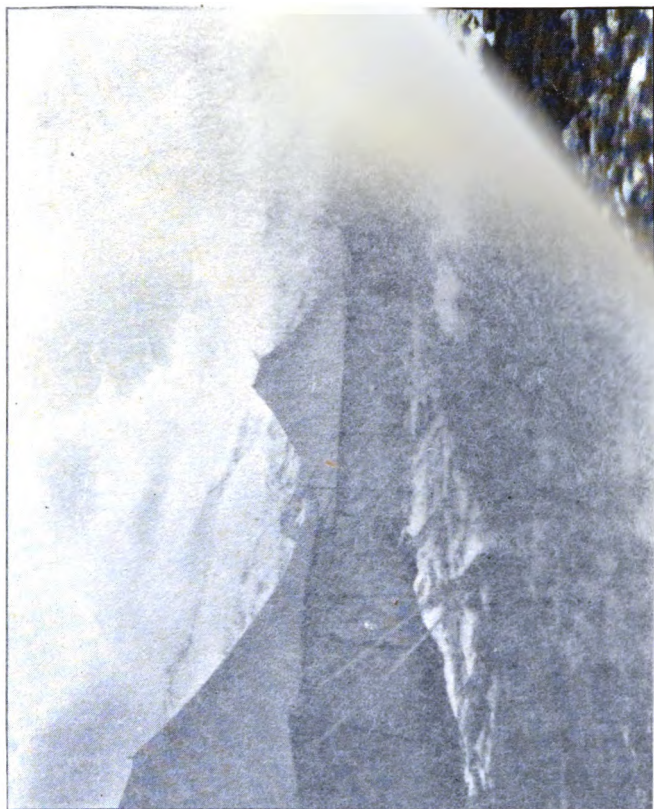
DEAR EDITOR,

From the above heading you will doubtless gather that this letter is written whilst the battalion is being conveyed from Crete to South Africa to take part in the Boer War. But we must first go back and commence with December, 1898, where last we left off.

Early in December Mr. Connor returned to us, and at once set to work on the band, and soon had the strings going again.

Yarde-Buller left us about this time to return to the Staff College. He will, no doubt, inform them there that he has discovered that no month has more than twenty-eight days. He was succeeded by Paley as Governor of the District of Temenos, whilst Gough continued to rule the Malevesi District.

The Welsh Fusiliers started for Hong Kong after a typical Kandian embarkation, which took them three days to accomplish owing to storms; everything—men, baggage, and horses—having to be taken off in lighters. As the place is open to the north, a northerly gale makes it almost impossible to carry on an embarkation. Thanks, however, to the great efforts of the Navy this was



2nd BATTALION, FEBRUARY, 1899.
KHARTOUM.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

2ND BATTALION.

H.M. TRANSPORT "JELUNGA,"

AT

October 25th, 1899.

DEAR EDITOR,

From the above heading you will doubtless see that this letter is written whilst the battalion is conveyed from Crete to South Africa to take part in the War. But we must first go back and come to the 1st December, 1898, where last we left off.

Early in December Mr. Connor returned to the battalion and at once set to work on the band, and soon had the band playing again.

Yarbo-Buller left us about this time to return to Staff College. He will, no doubt, inform the Editor that he has discovered that no month has more than twenty-eight days. He was succeeded by Pals as Governor of the District of Temenos, whilst Gough continued to rule the Malevesi District.

The Welsh Fusiliers started for Hong Kong on a typical Kandian embarkation, which took them ten days to accomplish owing to storms; everything but baggage, and horses—having to be taken off in the open. As the place is open to the north, a northerly gale makes it almost impossible to carry on an embarkation. It was, however, to the great efforts of the Navy that



2nd BATTALION, CAMP IN THE SNOW, FEBRUARY, 1899.
CRETE, JUST AFTER KHARTOUM.

accomplished successfully. All the same they managed to smash several cases of champagne, probably because they fail to see any difference between a case of wine and a bale of blankets. N.B.—Mercifully for us, but perhaps not for the British Bluejacket, the champagne on this occasion belonged to the Admiral!

Soon after this the 71st H.L.I. left for England, and we moved into the quarters they had occupied, which was a great improvement as to comfort.

Prince George of Greece arrived in the island amidst much rejoicing of the Christian inhabitants. He stands 6 ft. 5 in., and weighs 16 stone. He made Canea his headquarters. Thither went George Thesiger about Christmas in attendance on Sir Herbert Chermside to pay his respects to the High Commissioner. After Prince George's arrival the four Admirals of England, France, Russia, and Italy made a state exit from Suda Bay amidst much firing of guns and other fireworks.

In January, Colonel Metcalfe arrived and assumed command. The men of the battalion were all now in good health, as a certain number of sickly ones had been invalided home, and more had been to Malta for a change, and had now returned looking fit and well.

February came and went, and besides a few more curiosities being bought, nothing of importance occurred.

Thesiger left us on March 1st nominally to go home and work for the Staff College; at least, he got a certificate from the Padre (Rev. T. Foulkes, Chaplain), as to his sobriety and good moral character. (This certificate is now in the Battalion Lie Book!) But we hear he went to Mentone and visited Monte Carlo, not once, but many times, and, perhaps, not too profitably.

About this time Sir H. Chermside and the Colonel

rode round the Province of Kandia, and visited all the districts and detachments. The distance was about eighty miles.

On April 3rd Sir H. Chermside presented the medals for the Nile Campaign to the battalion.

The event of the year so far was the visit of Prince George to Kandia, which was in May. This was the occasion of much pomp and ceremony, and the battalion naturally had a good deal to do with it. So guards of honour and lining the streets were the orders of the day, and a tremendous ovation was accorded to H.R.H. by the populace.

The next day the battalion was reviewed by the Prince, and in the afternoon the finals of Company tugs-of-war and a boxing competition took place. In the evening the Prince dined with us. He expressed himself as delighted with all he saw, and afterwards gave us a silver cup to commemorate his visit.

In June Mr. Connor left us to take up the bandmastership of the R.M.C., after being in the battalion for twelve years and having been a most excellent bandmaster, as all the world knows. We wish him all good luck in his new appointment. Also in June we said good-bye to Sir Herbert Chermside, who left the island and handed over the military command to Colonel Metcalfe; Fairholme, R.A., remaining in charge of the civil administration of Kandia till July, when that was handed over to Prince George, and Paley and Gough came in from their respective districts. In September the detachment at Canea was withdrawn, and to our great joy, a private telegram came telling us that the battalion was to be held in readiness to proceed to South Africa. This was followed shortly by the official order, and various congratulatory messages were also

received, amongst them a most cordial one from Prince George, expressing his regret at our departure, though pleased for our sakes. On October 1st the *Jelunga* arrived, bringing 500 men of the Lancashire Fusiliers to relieve us. Luckily the weather was fine, and assisted by H.M.S. *Anson*, we got all the baggage off fairly easily, and sailed from Kandia on Monday, October 2nd, at 3 p.m. We got through the canal in good time, and started from Suez in fine weather at about 10 a.m. After having gone about ten miles, we suddenly came to a stop, and remained all day, whilst the P. & O. *Britannia* went by us. That evening we managed to get back to Suez, and anchored for the night, and eventually started again after twenty-six hours' delay; the feed-pumps of the boilers having been the cause of trouble. We went through the Red Sea, which was pretty hot, and at Aden we had to wait some time in order that a telegram might be repeated. This was to order us to call at Zanzibar to coal. After leaving Aden we again broke down, not once but twice (same old pumps), and in all lost fifty hours. We reached Zanzibar on October 19th, and were most hospitably entertained by the residents. Some of us went for a drive inland. The island is very pretty, trees being plentiful, mangoes and palms for the most part, and some of them very large. We most of us dined on shore, some with Mr. Cave, the second consul, others at the club. After dinner there was a billiard match at the club. Thesiger and Cockburn represented us; Cave and the Chief Justice played for Zanzibar. The game was principally remarkable for the smallness of the breaks, the judge being particularly disappointed with the size of his contributions; we won after a severe struggle. We bade a midnight good-bye to our kind

friends there, who had overwhelmed us with kindness and hospitality.

We sailed the next day, having heard by wire from Durban that we were to disembark at Cape Town. In consequence there has been much speculation as to where we shall go to after that.

Thesiger and Biddulph have been lecturing us on the various ways and methods of entering the Free State. Many note-books are bulging with information, and even Second-Lieutenants wear the anxious look of "would-be" Von Moltkes, and one and all know exactly what they would do with the Army Corps if they were in command. To keep the men fit, free gymnastics are carried on every morning, and much amusement is caused now and then by the difficulties owing to the movements of the ship. We have had, on the whole, a remarkably smooth voyage, though perhaps a little longer than one would like.

Yours always,

2 B. R. B.

[NOTE BY EDITOR.—On arriving at Durban the 2nd Battalion was ordered to disembark and proceed straight to the front. This letter was posted at Pietermaritzburg on October 28th, when on the way to Ladysmith, where the battalion arrived in the middle of a very sharp engagement.]

4TH BATTALION.

PORTOBELLO BARRACKS,
DUBLIN,

December 31st, 1899.

DEAR EDITOR,

We address this letter to you from dear dirty Dublin. The Irish capital seems to have thrown its great arms around us, preventing our escape. We see battalions of regulars and of militia, hunting-yeomanry and corps of every sort and kind come and then depart for South Africa, but we unfortunates remain behind.

We must not, however, say unpleasant things about Ireland, for most of us have enjoyed many pleasant days in this country. Let us hark back to January and chronicle some of the many occasions which are at least interesting memories in the recollections of some of us.

During that month quite a large contingent was sent by the battalion to take part in the excellent sport afforded by the Meath, Kildare, and Ward Union Hunts. The little village of Dunboyne, where most of us kept our horses, is an excellent hunting centre. Jenner and Spence lived in this village for the greater part of their winter's leave, and hunted regularly with the above named hounds. Spence whipped-in, and occasionally acted as master, to a pack of beagles from Dunboyne, and gave us very good sport.

It was during this month that a great change came over the indoor evening occupation of the officers of this battalion. Saunderson came over from England, and

was invited to dine. After dinner he offered to teach us the mysteries of the game of bridge. We reluctantly consented, and paid polite attention to his lecture. This we felt bound to do, he being our guest; but on his departure we agreed that the time would have been much more pleasantly employed in the much superior game of whist. All the same, there is now no whist played in the Officers' Mess 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

February opened, as usual, with the Dublin Season, and there was every prospect of it being a brilliant one. But, alas! it was marred at its very commencement by the sad death of Prince Alfred of Edinburgh.

Early this month Oldfield left us to attend a six-months' gymnastic course at Aldershot. Questions arose as to the advisability of sending him; for it was debated whether the architect of the Aldershot Gymnasium when he designed it realised that there was a possibility of a man of the "Bird's" stature going through a course of gymnastics there; and if not, would the roof be sufficiently high to permit our giant subaltern to perform a "long arm balance" or execute a "grand circle." It would appear, however, that the architect had considered this eventuality, for the "Bird" returned a fully qualified gymnastic instructor.

About the middle of March the Irish Army Point-to-Point was run over the country in the vicinity of Cooltrim in the county Kildare. Buller, Spence and Dorrien-Smith competed, but did not succeed in winning the Cup. Buller came in fourth and Dorrien-Smith eighth. Spence fell early in the race.

About this time Teddy Jenkins returned to us from long leave—a married man.

On April 8th Duff was promoted Quartermaster, *vice* Adkins, who left us to take over the duties of Quarter-

master in the 7th Militia Battalion. Colour-Sergeant Mitchell was appointed Acting-Sergeant-Major in Duff's place.

On April 11th, Field Training began, and, as usual, the Phoenix Park was made the theatre of operations. What the rifleman of the 4th Battalion does not know of the Phoenix Park is not worth knowing.

Punchestown Race Meeting came off this month, and taking advantage of the fact that there were three Rifle Battalions quartered in Ireland, namely, the 3rd and 4th Battalions 60th and ourselves, we organised a Green Jacket Tent.

At this meeting Buller and his horse, Laird II., did great things. Running second to Mr. Eustace Loder's Betsy in the Irish Military Steeplechase on the first day, he improved his position on the second day by winning the National Hunt Cup, value £296. Laird II. was bought in after this race for 540 guineas.

On May 4th, Spence and Sergeant Harford left us to do a course of Musketry at Hythe, and on the 17th Kerr-Pearse, filled with military ardour, left us to go and teach the Inns of Court Volunteers the Art of War. We all missed him very much, and also his violin.

About this time "E," "C," "D," and "H" Companies left Portobello for Kilbride Musketry Camp in the Wicklow Hills.

For the incarnation of moist discomfort commend us to Kilbride. It thoroughly exemplifies the Irish remark, "It rains all day with showers between." When we were not shooting on the range we occupied our time either catching minute trout in a small stream which ran by the camp or shooting clay-pigeons.

On May 24th we celebrated Her Majesty's Birthday by a parade in the Phoenix Park. It was rather a difficult

job to march past. It had been raining steadily for a week, and the ground was like a bog. In spite of the wet there was quite a big crowd of sightseers to see us march, or rather skid, by the saluting base.

About this time Boden joined us on transfer from the 1st Battalion. He was a great addition to our polo team.

We sent over a large contingent to the Regimental Dinner, and Stephens, Saunderson, and Oldfield went down to Winchester to play cricket in the Green Jacket Week. The cricket record of the battalion for this year may be briefly summed up by saying it was a great year for individual scores but a bad year for collective success.

Stephens made many three-figure innings, and Innes greatly distinguished himself playing against the 91st. He made 107 in a remarkable few number of hits. The match was played on the Leinster cricket ground, where it takes a very good knock to get the ball over the boundary fence; but Innes, nothing daunted, hit the ball out of the ground at almost every swipe. He eventually retired not-out, and with the satisfaction of knowing that at least two balls had been irretrievably mislaid during his stay at the wicket.

Sergeant Lindsell was of great service to the Battalion Team as bowler, and Colour-Sergeant Wood was a most useful bat.

On June 3rd Knox was triumphant, for had he not been appointed temporary adjutant of his own county militia, and did not that militia invariably carry out its manœuvres in a field adjacent to the park gates of the Knox demesne? But, alas! for "the schemes of mice and men, those plans did gang agley again."

The militia did *not* manœuvre outside the Knox park

gates, but camped at a spot a good sixteen Irish miles therefrom. Even an Irishman will allow that the county Mayo is wet. We had too much respect for Knox to ask him how he fared during that period.

On June 21st it appeared in Battalion Orders that Sergeant Grandy, having been appointed a Yeoman of the Guard, would be struck off the strength of the Regiment.

The first part of the order was correct in every sense of the word, and very glad we all were to see it; but the second part of the order was purely a paper transaction, and Mr. Grandy is still with us, and long may he remain.

During the months of May and June those of us who were fishermen spent much of their time at a small town within a short train journey of Dublin. This town is situated on a very good trout river, and for about two miles below the town the fishing is public. Curiously enough we were about the only people in Dublin who realised that there was such a good stretch of water open to the public within easy reach. Savile, Buller, and Stephens were very successful, and brought back some very good fish. Privacy on a good bit of public water is not often to be had, hence our reticence in mentioning the names of the town and river.*

On July 1st, Savile went to England to go through a veterinary course, and on the 3rd "A," "B," "F," and "G" companies went to Kilbride for Musketry. These companies suffered the same wet experience that the other half-battalion suffered a few weeks earlier.

On July 27th, Teddy and Mrs. Jenkins gave a very successful tea party to the women, children, and

* Quite right. The 2nd Battalion "Corps of Fishermen" confided the same secret to us in 1893.—Ed.

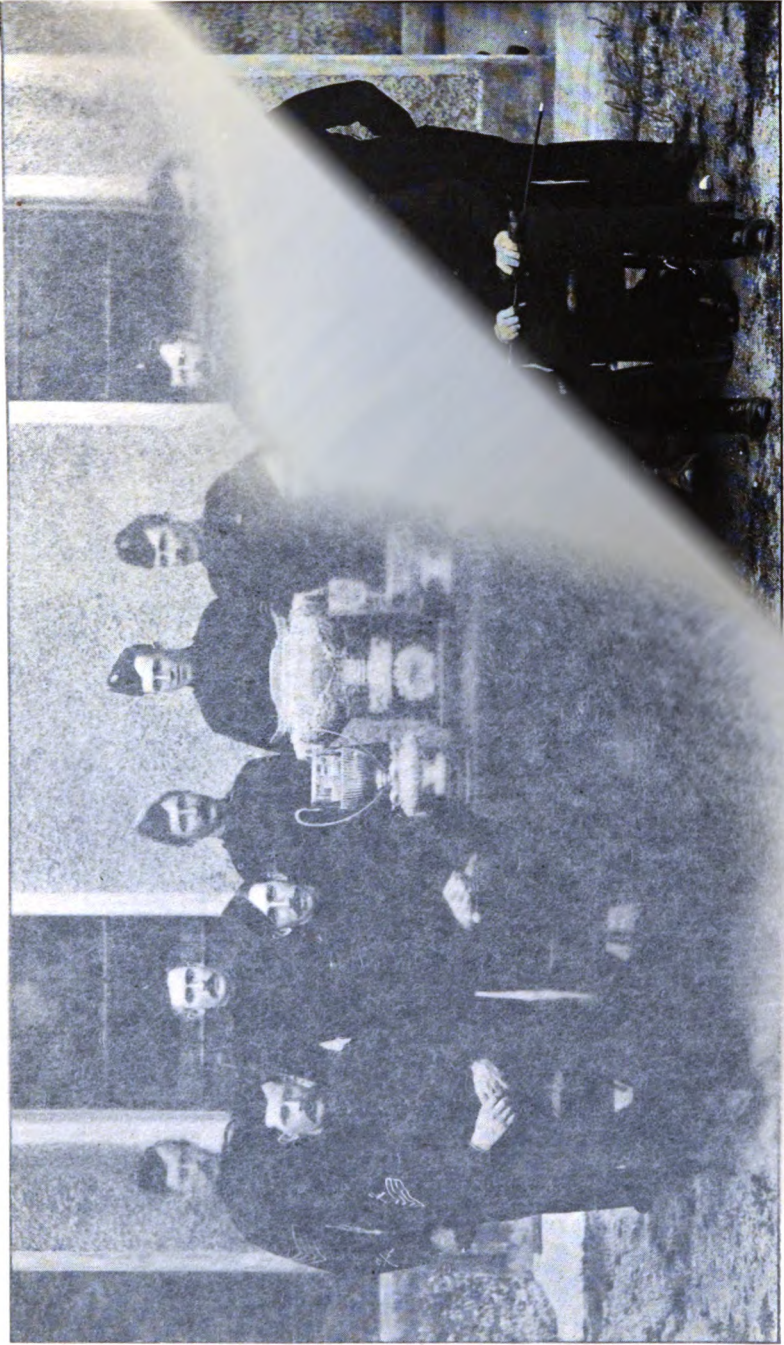
boys of the battalion at their pretty place, Cyprus Grove, near Templeogue, on the outskirts of Dublin.

Early in July the Irish Military Tournament was held at Ball's Bridge. The battalion entered for three events—Tug-of-War (light weights), Bayonet *versus* Bayonet, and Sword Exercise.

We were defeated early in the first two competitions but won our way into the final for the Sword Exercise. Our opponents were the Yorkshire Light Infantry, : we were defeated by them by the narrow margin of four points. There were two shows each day, one in the afternoon and one at night. The night entertainment was concluded with a representation of the historical attack on the Sikandar Bagh. The Colonel arranged this battle, and certainly it was very life-like. Dillon commanded the attacking party ; Stephens commanded the rebel sepoys. These latter were represented by 100 Riflemen dressed as Indians. Mrs. Pemberton made excellent Indian garments for them to dress in, with pugaree, &c., complete. The Bagh was nightly defended with much gallantry, and of course without success.

The Curragh Rifle Meeting took place during the last week of July. At this meeting no less than four out of the five principal events were won by the battalion. Amongst the trophies that our people brought back with them was the magnificent silver Curragh Challenge Shield and a very handsome silver cup presented by Lord Roberts. Besides the cup no less than £73 worth of money prizes was won by our representatives.

Innes had a try for the Irish Amateur Revolver Championship, but in spite of making a really good score, he only succeeded in gaining second place.



TRY CUPS WON IN 1899.

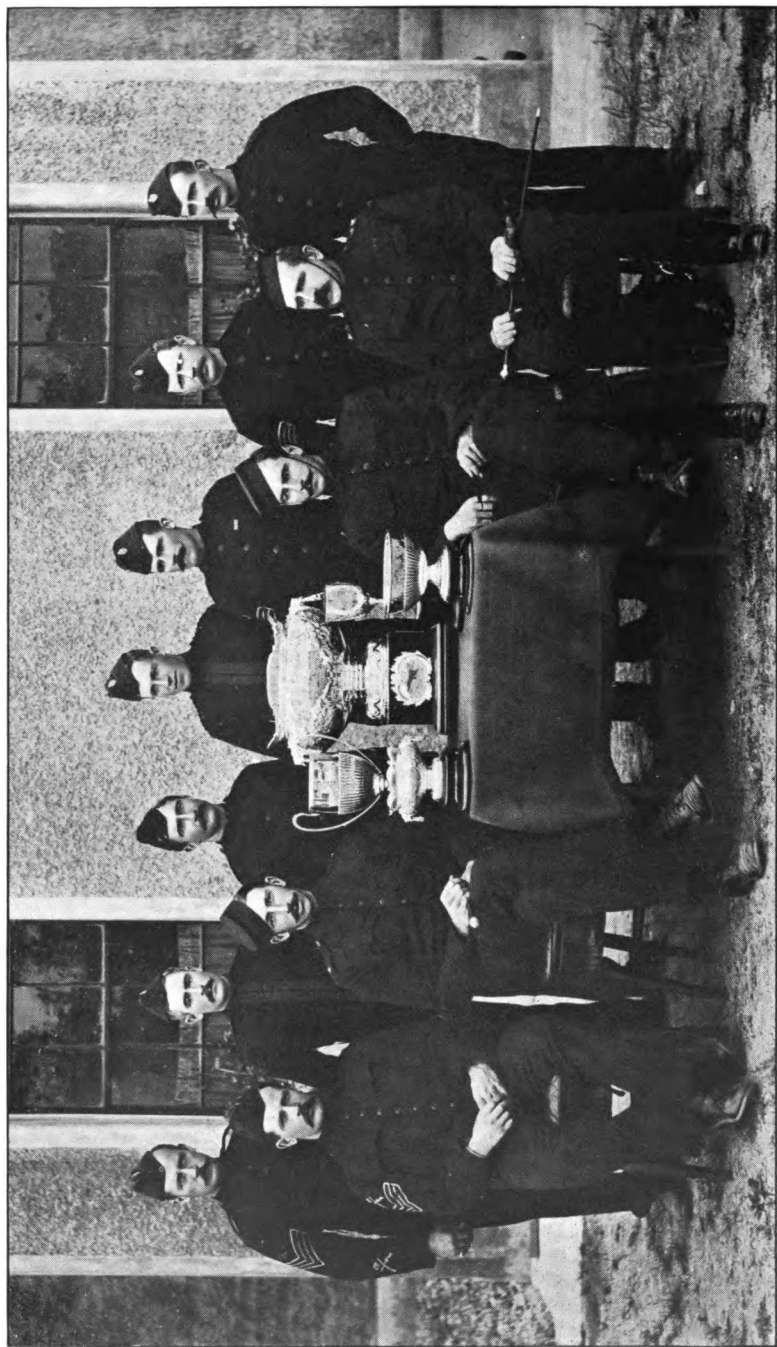
boys of the battalion at their pretty place, Cyprus Grove, near Templeogue, on the outskirts of Dublin.

Early in July the Irish Military Tournament was held at Ball's Bridge. The battalion entered for three events, The off-War (light weights), Bayonet *versus* Pistol, and Sword Exercise.

We were defeated early in the first two competitions, but we went on into the final for the Sword Exercise. The only other team were the Yorkshire Light Infantry, and they were beaten by them by the narrow margin of one point. There were two shows each day, one in the afternoon and one at night. The night entertainment was given by a representation of the historic battle of the Mar Bagh. The Colonel arranged to be the leader and it was very life-like. Dillon was the attacking party; Stephens commanded the defence. These latter were represented by 100 men dressed as Indians. Mrs. Pemberton made beautiful garments for them to dress in, with feathers and all complete. The Bagh was nightly decorated with much gallantry, and of course without any harm.

The Rifle Meeting took place during the middle of July. At this meeting no less than 1000 competitors took part. The principal events were won by the Rifle Brigade. Among the trophies that our people brought home with them was the magnificent silver cup known as the Lord Roberts Shield and a very handsome silver trophy presented by Lord Roberts. Besides the cup no less than £100 worth of money prizes was won by our Rifle Brigade.

Our Rifle Brigade had a try for the Irish Amateur Revolver Competition, but in spite of making a really good score, he only succeeded in gaining second place.



4th BATTALION, MUSKETRY CUPS WON IN 1899.

On August 7th the battalion left Portobello Barracks to take part in the Irish manœuvres. Our first march was to Bishops court, Lord Clonmell's place in Kildare. The last time the regiment camped there was during the reign of poor Tommy Scott. From Bishops court we marched to the Curragh, and on arrival were royally entertained by the ever-hospitable 43rd Light Infantry, who not only fed the whole Battalion on arrival in camp, but gave a gymkhana in our honour.

At the Curragh we were brigaded with the Bedfordshire Regiment, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the Yorkshire Light Infantry, and formed part of the Northern or Red Force. After a couple of days' rest, during which we experienced that most awe-inspiring thunderstorm which wrought such havoc amongst the Cheshire Regiment, we left the Curragh to do battle with the Blue Division. The account of the Irish manœuvres has been dealt with in a Government Blue Book, and so need not be here described. Suffice it to say that the only time we fired off our guns was when we attacked a hill which was defended by the 3rd Battalion 60th. Who won this action was not, to our knowledge, disclosed by the umpire staff.

The main operations took place in the Queen's County, one of the most picturesque counties in Ireland. The weather was consistently fine throughout the manœuvres, though at times perhaps a trifle too hot. The men were ordered to work in full marching order, which, for such young fellows, was rather severe. Our casualty return of men falling out was four, and these four men dropped in their tracks. We were not worried with night operations, but one night the fire alarm was given and we all had to turn out. It appears that a house some miles from camp had caught fire, and that

the sentry on the guard tent, having been thoroughly instructed in his duties, namely, "in case of fire to alarm the guard," proceeded to do so forthwith. After waiting for about an hour in the cold we were allowed to return to bed.

The manoeuvres terminated with a march past of the combined forces at Abbeyleix, the seat of Lord De Vesci. On the eve of the march past a great ball was given by the De Vescis at Abbeyleix. Every officer of both forces was invited. It was, indeed, brave action to undertake to provide refreshments and dancing room for so many. The entertainment, however, was a great and well-deserved success.

August 20th was the first day of the Dublin Horse Show, and crowds of people came over to witness the very attractive programme which had been provided by the Dublin residents. One of the features of the week was the Irish Polo Tournament, for which we entered a team. After several matches we found ourselves in the final, and our opponents the 17th Lancers. They were, alas, too good for us, and gave us a bad beating. Another feature of this week was the annual visit of the I. Z. cricket team, who played several matches. Stephens played for them in their match against the Gentlemen of Ireland.

Yet another attraction during this week was the race meeting at Leopardstown. Indeed, there was too much going on, and it was quite impossible to see everything properly in so short a time.

On September 4th we held the battalion sports.

On September 20th a draft of one Sergeant, two Corporals, and ninety men left to join the 2nd Battalion at Malta.

Spence and Colour-Sergeant Worthing left with a

section of Mounted Infantry for Canterbury on the 28th.

More Mounted Infantry left on October 7th, amongst whom was Sergeant Poole, of whose good work in South Africa we have just been hearing.

From now on we have to chronicle one departure after another.

Vernon was appointed A.D.C. to Brigadier-General F. Howard, commanding 7th Infantry Brigade, and left us on October 9th. Shortly after him Buller and Innes left with the 1st Battalion for South Africa.

Colville was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and also left for the Cape.

On December 9th, Nugent joined us from the Royal Military College.

On December 16th, the Dublin Fenians made ready to hold a pro-Boer meeting in Dublin. They were headed by Miss Maud Gonne. The police and the Trinity College boys made ready to prevent this same meeting, and in this they were successful. The police minded the orators, whilst the Trinity boys pulled down the Nationalist flag off the Mansion House. It was a merry day, but the authorities confined us to barracks, so we could not see the fun.

The following day Joe Chamberlain arrived from England, and again we were given C.B., as also on the 18th, when he left for England; since then the Nationalists have confined themselves to writing seditious leaders in their daily papers, so we are left in peace.

About this time a letter came from the War Office stating that we must move out of Portobello Barracks and take up our quarters at Ship Street and Wellington Barracks, because room had to be made for some Scotch militia battalion, which objected to being split up.

Fortunately for us, the knowledge gained by the Colonel at the Bar stood us in good stead. His arguments were so excellent and so conclusive that the authorities agreed that the War Office order could not possibly be carried out.

Christmas Day was kept in the usual manner. Inter-company football fives in the afternoon. This competition was won by "D" company. In the evening a Variety Entertainment and Christy Minstrel Show was held in the Gymnasium.

Amongst those playing in the Football Competition was Private Lee, now a reservist, who did such good service for the 1st Battalion football team in Calcutta in 1896.

This ends our stock of news for 1899.

The close of the year finds us tied by the heels to Portobello Barracks. The battalion, though numerically strong, has lost many old friends who have been ordered out to South Africa. We regret their absence, but rejoice at their good fortune.

Wishing all past and present Riflemen the best of good wishes for 1900, and to those at the front a safe and speedy return,

We remain,

Ever yours,

4 B. R. B.

ROLL OF PAST RIFLEMEN ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Field-Marshal *H.R.H.*, Albert Edward, *Prince* of Wales and
Duke of Cornwall, *K.G.*, *K.T.*, *K.P.*, *G.C.B.*, *G.C.S.I.*,
G.C.M.G., *G.C.I.E.*, *G.C.V.O.*

General G. Clerk, *C.B.*, Lieutenant of the Tower.

Lieutenant-General J. P. Carr Glyn.

Major-General *Hon.* N. G. Lyttelton, *C.B.*, Commanding
4th Infantry Brigade, South Africa.

Major-General R. B. Lane, *C.B.*, Commanding Troops,
Alexandria.

Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, *p.s.c.*

Colonel F. Howard, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *A.D.C.* (Major-General,
Natal), Commanding 7th Infantry Brigade, South Africa.

Colonel J. A. Fergusson, *p.s.c.*, Professor of Tactics, Military
Administration and Law, Royal Military College.

Colonel *Hon.* M. Curzon.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Verner, *p.s.c.*, D.A.A.G. (for Topo-
graphy), Headquarters Staff, South Africa.

Lieutenant-Colonel *Hon.* E. Noel, D.A.A.G., Ceylon.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. à Court, *p.s.c.*, D.A.A.G., Headquarters
Staff, South Africa.

Major C. F. Rankin, Garrison Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

[Owing to the numerous changes, due to the war in South Africa, it has been found impossible to publish this year any lists of Present Riflemen serving with Battalions or extra-Regimentally employed.—ED.]

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor,"
 "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse,"
 "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol,"
 "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87," "Khartoum."

1st Bn.	..	..	..	..	S. Africa.	3rd Bn.	..	..	..	Rawal Pindi.
2nd "	..	..	..	..	S. Africa.	4th	..	..	..	Dublin.
				Depôt	..	..	Gosport (temp.).			

Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.

General H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and
 Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.S. 29May80

Colonels Commandant.

Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., C.B. 1st Bn. 1May91
 Elrington, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) F. R., C.B., 2ndBn. 26Jan.92
 17July90

Lt.-Colonels. (4)		Captains—cont.		Lieutenants—cont.		2nd Lieutenants. (24)	
Norcott, C. H. B.		1Radclyffe, C.E. 12Dec.94		3Campbell, E. G.		3Creed, P. R.	
16Dec.95		1Green-Wilkinson, L. F.		17July95		2Turner, B. A.	
3Kenyon-Slaney, W. R.		10Feb.95		2Clarke, C. H. G. M.		22Jan.98	
15Oct.97		Arthur, L. R. S. 10Feb.95		30Aug.95		4Crichton, Hon. J. A.	
4Pemberton, A. R.		Patton-Bethune,		1Wingfield Digby, W. R.		16Feb.98	
1Dec.97		D. E. B.		25Sept.95		4Dorrien-Smith, A. A.	
2Metcalfe, C.T.E. 5Dec.98		Annesley, A.S.E. 11May95		8King, A. M.		4May98	
1Colville, A. E. W., p.s.c.		Kington Blair Oliphant,		3Maciachlan, R. C.		4Blois, E. W.	
16Dec.99		P. L.		27Nov.95		2Baker-Carr, C. D.A.	
Majors. (4)		s. Baker-Carr, R. G. T.		1Grogan, Sir E. I. B., Bt.		B. S.	
(2nd in Command.)		s. Skute, C. D., p.s.c.		12Mar.96		3Meysey-Thompson	
1Lamb, C. A.		18Sept.95		3Rickman, S.H. 18Mar.96		H. J.	
15Oct.93		s. Vernon, H. E., D.S.O.,		8Bell, M. G. E.		1Grant, R.F.S. 13July98	
2Cockburn, G., D.S.O.		12Mar.96		4Cox, P. G. A.		3Shawe, O.	
1Feb.98		1Talbot, F. G. 18Mar.96		26Aug.96		2Harrison, C.E. 27July98	
14Nov.94		2Mills, S.		1Ellis, G. M. A.		3Seymour, W.W. 2Nov.98	
3Leslie, G. F.		2Biddulph, H.M., p.s.c.		18Sept.96		2Davies, W. E.	
5Dec.94		1Sept.96		7Jan.97		2Wood, D.	
Majors. (12)		4Savile, J.H.D. 14July97		26May97		3Buxton, J. L.	
1Wilson, H. F. M.		1Alexander, R. 19July97		3Power, E. D. Le P.		18Feb.99	
25Sept.95		2Thesiger, G. H. 26July97		18June97		1Talbot, N. S.	
Coke, Hon. W. 14Dec.95		bt. maj. 18Nov.98		3Gillespie, R. W.		11May99	
4Jenkins, A. E. 18Sept.96		2Stephens, R. B. 26July97		5July97		2Bond, A. A. G.	
Nicol, L. L.		3Cowell, A.V. J. 26July99		14July97		9Aug.99	
28July97		19July97		1Thornton, L. H.		1Graham, R. G.	
3Couper, V. A.		4Knox, C. W. C. 28July97		19July97		30Aug.99	
15Oct.97		2Ross, H.		s. Burnett-Stuart, J. T.		1Powell, E. B.	
Fuller-Acland-Hood, A.		1Tharp, G. P.		26July97		18Oct.99	
1Dec.97		4Saunderson, L. T.		28July97		1Dumaresq, H. W.	
s. Cowans, J. S., p.s.c.		23Oct.97		1Holland, S. E.		18Oct.99	
9Mar.98		d. 4Steward, W. H. W.		13Aug.97		3Wollaston, F. H. A.	
3King-Salter, H. P.		6Nov.97		2Harrington, J. 15Oct.97		18Oct.99	
p.s.c.		4Foljambe, Hon. A. W.		2Byrne, G. B.		4Nugent, F. H.	
s. Fortescue, Hon. C. G.		de B. S.		23Oct.97		11Nov.99	
C.M.G., p.s.c.		1Long, S.C., adjt.		6Nov.97		1White, M. B.	
5Dec.98		3Harman, G. M. N.		1Jan.98		29Nov.99	
8July99		3Henniker-Major,		4Manningham-Buller,		2Basset, W. F.	
8Jan.99		Hon. C. H. C.		25May98		13Dec.99	
s. Strachey, R. J., p.s.c.		1Paget, G. L.		4Bernard, R. P. H.		8Helyar, M. H.	
4Feb.99		2Gough, J. E.		2June98		23Dec.99	
4Jenner, A. V., D.S.O.		3Gosling, G. B.		4Innes, J. A.		Quartermasters.	
2Aug.99		2Paley, G.		2July98		Wadham, W.	
8May97		3Darell, H. F.		1Blewitt, C. O. B.		19Feb.87	
Captains. (24)		3Morris, Hon. G. H.,		5Dec.98		hon. capt. 19Feb.97	
v. Petre, H. C.		adjt.		2Markham, A. J.		21Aug.99	
s. Ferguson, A. G.		Kerr-Pearse, B. A. T.		1Harrison, A. P. B.		Stone, F.,	
1Jan.92		2Thresher, J. H.		20Feb.99		hon. capt. 21Aug.99	
d. 3Lowndes, A. H. W.		Napier, Hon. C. F. H.		1Cunninghame, Sir T. A.		Teed, k.,	
15Feb.92		16Nov.99		A. M., Bt.		18Dec.99	
3Beresford, M. W. De		Lieutenants (37).		3Paley, A. T.		hon. capt. 18Dec.99	
la P.		Bright, R. G. T.		2Pearson, R. W.		Adkins, J. hon. lt.	
18Nov.92		4Boden, A. D.		16Aug.99		13May91	
1Stewart, A. D.		Percival, C.V.N.		2Hall, L. D.		2White, A. hon. lt.	
23Nov.92		13Mar.95		22Oct.99		5May97	
s. Ramsay, T. B.		1Lysley, G. L.		4Stephens, G. E. B.		3Davies, W. H., hon. lt.	
Yarde-Buller, Hon. H.		2Heriot-Maitland, J. D.		2Davenport, S.		9Nov.98	
p.s.c.		24June95		16Nov.99		4Duff, J. C. hon. lt.	
s. Wilson, H. H., p.s.c.		(Extract from Official Monthly Army List, January, 1900.)		4Dec.99		5Apr.99	
6Dec.93							
2Congreve, W. N.							
6Dec.93							
4Dawson, E. A. F.							
4Apr.94							
Majendie, H. G. (spec.							
serv. S. Africa.)							
4Apr.94							
1Bentinck, W.G.							
14Nov.94							

(Extract from Official Monthly Army List, January, 1900.)

Regimental Record, 1899.

RECORD, 1899.

2ND BATTALION.

January 20th. Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe, having arrived this day by transport *Verona*, took over command of the Battalion.

January 21st. Thirty-three N.C.O.'s and Riflemen were struck off the strength on proceeding home to England between November 23rd, 1898, and January 2nd, 1899.

January 29th. Major-General Sir Herbert Chermide, G.C.M.G., C.B., commanding in Crete, presented medals for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to Sergeant-Major E. Bull, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Alldridge, and Colour-Sergeant J. Nicholas.

February 16th. Lieutenant J. E. Gough promoted Captain and posted to the Battalion.

February 20th. Lieutenant Hon. H. Dawnay was appointed Adjutant to the Battalion.

February 21st. 2nd Lieutenant W. E. Davies posted to the Battalion on first appointment, dated February 8th, 1899.

March 2nd. Captain and Bt.-Major G. H. Thesiger left for England on completion of his period of service as Adjutant of the Battalion.

April 3rd. Major-General Sir Herbert Chermide, G.C.M.G., C.B., commanding the British troops in Crete, presented the Khedive's medal for the Nile Campaign of 1898 to the Battalion on their parade ground at Kandia.

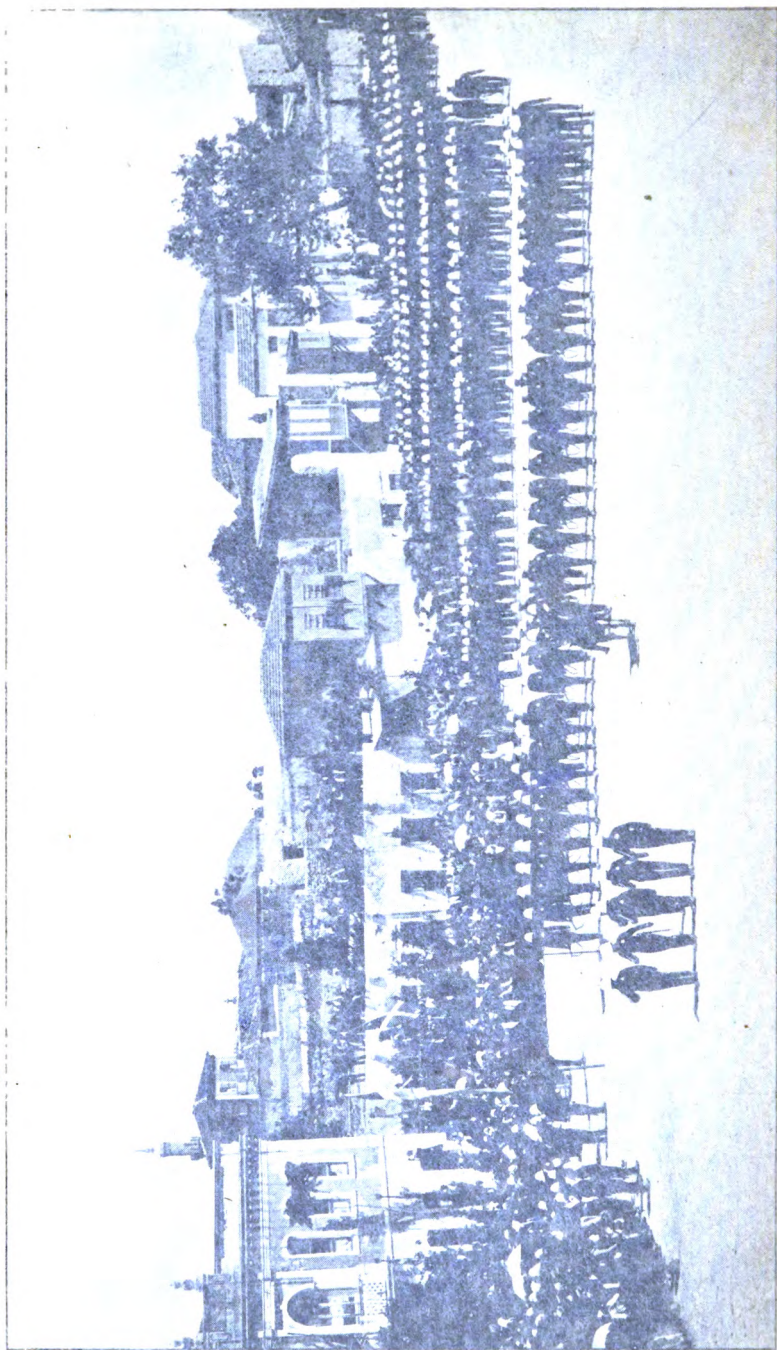
April 4th. The Annual Inspection of the Battalion was made by Major-General Chermide, G.C.M.G., C.B., commanding the troops in Crete, on this and following days.

April 6th. 2nd Lieutenant W. E. Davies, one sergeant, one corporal, and ninety-eight riflemen, a draft from the 4th Battalion, joined the Battalion.

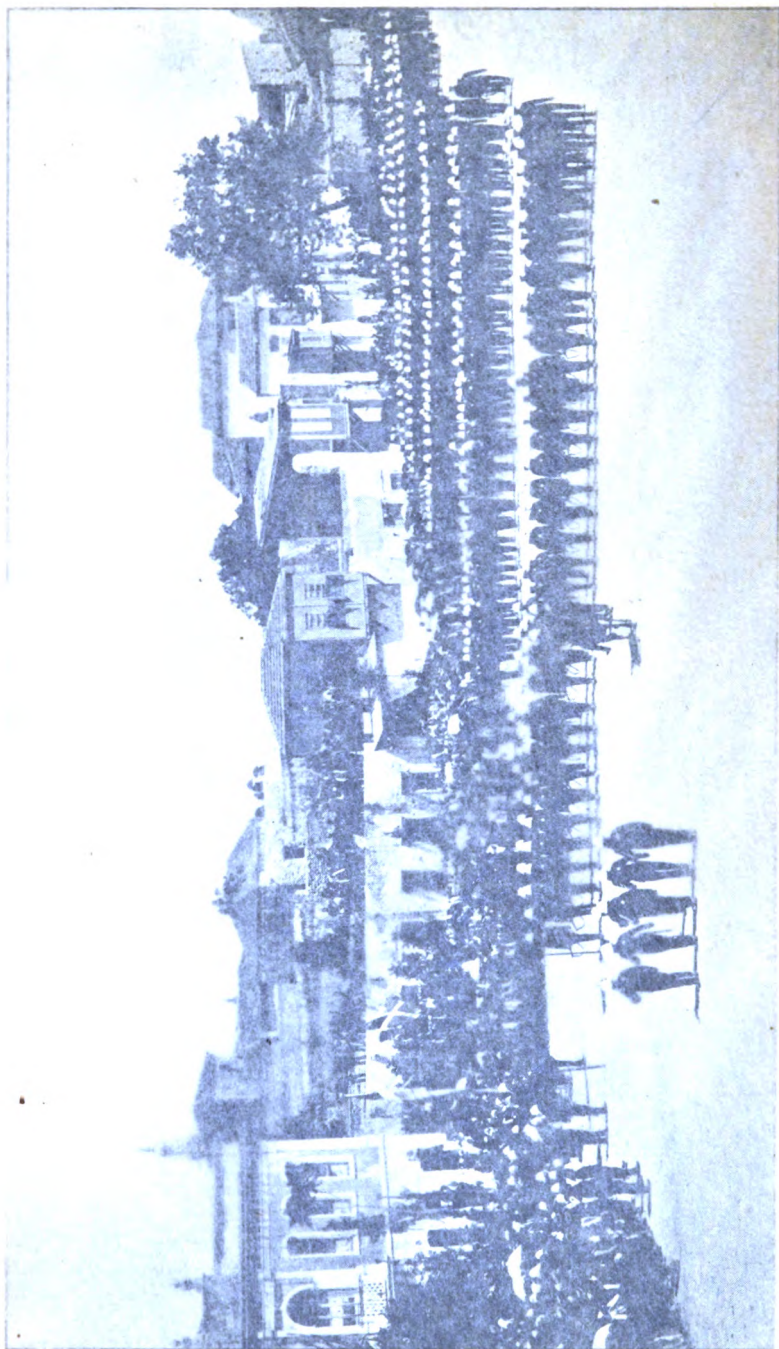
May 9th. 2nd Lieutenant D. Wood joined the Battalion.

May 12th. The Battalion was employed in lining the streets on the occasion of the state entry of His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete, into Kandia. A Guard of Honour of fifty riflemen under Captain S. Mills, was posted at the Quay, and another of the same strength, under Captain J. E. Gough, at the Cathedral. In the afternoon H.R.H. visited the lines of the Battalion.

May 13th. The Battalion was reviewed in the public square by H.R.H. the High Commissioner of Crete at 10 a.m. In the evening H.R.H. dined with the officers of the Battalion.



2nd BATTALION MARCHING PAST H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE, TRISKAMARES SQUARE, KANDIA.



14. MARKET SQUARE, ANDIA.

May 16th. In connection with H.R.H. the High Commissioner of Crete's State entry into Kandia, the following general order was published :—"The G.O.C. is directed by H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete, to express his great sense of obligation to all ranks of the British garrison for the efficient and thorough way they carried out the ceremony of lining the streets on the day of his arrival and all military arrangements connected with his reception. H.R.H. also expresses his extreme gratification to Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade for the opportunity afforded him of inspecting and witnessing the smart and accurate drill of this fine Battalion. The G.O.C. is greatly pleased at having to communicate the above, and on his part begs to thank not only those who took part in the ceremonies, but all corps for the willing and efficient manner they have answered all calls made upon them owing to the visit of H.R.H., and which has largely contributed to the reception of H.R.H. in a manner consonant with his position and the dignity of Her Majesty's troops."

May 17th. The Battalion performed the Annual Field Firing.

May 24th. The Battalion lined the sea ramparts to fire a *feu-de-joie* on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday.

May 25th. Lieutenant and Adjutant Hon. H. Dawnay granted the Order of the Medjedieh, 4th class. Dated May 12th, 1899.

June 1st. Major G. F. Leslie, having been posted to the 3rd Battalion, was struck off the strength of the Battalion from December 6th, 1898.

June 15th. Bandmaster T. Connor, having been posted for duty to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was struck off the strength of the Battalion.

June 19th. The following was received through the Staff Officer :—"I am desired by Major-General Sir H. Chermside, G.C.M.G., C.B., commanding British troops in Crete, to express his entire satisfaction at the inspection he made of the Battalion under your command on April 4th, 5th, and 8th last. He considered the drill smart and precise, and the interior economy and general efficiency of the Battalion excellent."

June 19th. Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe took over command of the British troops in Crete in succession to Major-General Sir H. Chermside, G.C.M.G., C.B.

July 20th. A Silver Cup was presented to the officers 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade by H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete, in memory of his visit to Kandia and reception by and review of the Battalion.

July 24th. Captain J. E. Gough returned to duty from acting as Governor of the Malavezi District, Kandia Province, during the British Administration. Lieutenant G. Paley returned to duty from acting as Governor of the Temenos District.

August 21st. Lieutenant G. Paley to be Captain to complete establishment. *London Gazette*, August 8th, 1899.

August 25th. Captain G. Paley was posted to Battalion on promotion.

September 4th. Captain G. H. Thresher was posted to Battalion on promotion. 2nd Lieutenant A. A. G. Bond was posted to Battalion on appointment.

September 9th. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding received a telegram from Malta directing the Battalion to be held in readiness to proceed on service to the Transvaal.

October 1st. A draft of 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 89 Rifle-men joined from the 4th Battalion.

October 2nd. The Battalion left Kandia, Crete, embarking on board the steam transport *Jelunga* for conveyance to South Africa for active service. The following was the state of the service companies :—

Officers.		Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.
"A"	{ Capt. J. E. Gough Lt. J. Harington Lt. G. C. D. Fergusson }	—	6	1	101
"B"	{ Capt. R. B. Stephens 2nd Lt. B. E. Lethbridge 2nd Lt. A. A. G. Bond }	—	6	2	97
"C"	{ Capt. H. D. Ross 2nd Lt. A. R. Harman }	—	5	2	105
"D"	{ Capt. H. M. Biddulph 2nd Lt. L. D. Hall 2nd Lt. C. E. Harrison }	—	5	1	102
"E"	{ Lt. J. D. H. Maitland Lt. G. B. Byrne Lt. A. J. Markham }	1	10	2	95
"F"	{ Capt. S. Mills Lt. R. W. Pearson 2nd Lt. W. E. Davies }	—	5	2	102
"G"	{ Capt. G. Paley 2nd Lt. B. A. Turner 2nd Lt. D. Wood }	1	5	2	102
"H"	{ Capt. and Bt.-Major G. H. Thesiger 2nd Lt. S. Davenport }	—	5	2	97

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe in command.

Major G. Cockburn, D.S.O., 2nd in command.

Lieutenant Hon. H. Dawnay, Adjutant.

Lieutenant A. White, Quartermaster.

Grand Total:—26 Officers and 864 Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Buglers, and Rank and File.

The following telegram was received from H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete :—

"I beg you and your Battalion to accept my best wishes for your future prosperity. If it should come to war, I can only hope and wish that your gallant Battalion may distinguish itself again and again as in the past, and maintain your glorious name in the British Army's history. I beg you all—officers and men—to accept through me the thanks of this island for all your valuable services which Crete always will keep in thankful remembrance. Let me also personally thank you all for the cordial and kind reception I always found amongst you. My attachment to the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade will be everlasting, and I will always follow you all with the sincerest interest.

"(Signed) GEORGE."

October 4th. The *Jelunga*, with the Battalion on board, arrived at Port Said.

October 5th. Arrived at Suez.

October 11th. Arrived at Aden.

October 17th. Crossed the Equator.

October 19th. Arrived at Zanzibar.

October 26th. Arrived at Durban.

SIGNALLERS.

This has been a very busy year for the signallers. During the whole time we were quartered in Crete we had every available trained signaller employed on permanent Signal Stations, besides several telegraphists. At one period we had over twenty men drawing extra-duty pay as trained signallers.

Throughout the first six months of the year the work was very heavy, the monthly diaries always showing an average of over 100 messages a day. The result of so much station work was that the training of the six Battalion signallers for the annual examination was carried out with difficulty. We only got the right men together for a short month before the inspection. Captain Stack, Staff Officer, was the inspecting officer. The result of the examination is still unknown.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Date.	Station.
3658	Rifleman Pitts, C. H.	January 13, 1899	Crete
2601	Rifleman Young, G. H.	January 17, 1899	Crete
6200	Colour-Sergeant Howard, W.	February 1, 1899	Crete
2599	Rifleman Boyt, E.	March 10, 1899	Malta
1774	Acting-Sergeant Austin, F. G.	March 16, 1899	Crete
2911	Rifleman Hennesey, R.	March 24, 1899	Crete
5358	Rifleman Cook, D.	August 14, 1899	Crete
3210	Rifleman White, W.	September 24, 1899	Crete

3RD BATTALION.

January 10th. The Battalion proceeded to Camp Dhagul for manœuvres at the Artillery Practice Camp, and returned to quarters on 13th.

February 4th. The Battalion inspected by Colonel F. C. Burton, Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Rawal Pindi.

February 4th. The following is an extract from the report of the Inspector in Army Signalling :—

“The Battalion has obtained a magnificent Figure of Merit, viz., 1410.99.

“The results of the inspection are most satisfactory, and the signallers all show signs of very careful training, which has resulted in the attaining of a very high standard of efficiency.”

February 17th. A draft, consisting of 1 Sergeant and 65 Riflemen, arrived from 4th Battalion.

February 10th. Lieutenant A. C. H. Kennard posted to the Rifle Depôt for a tour of duty.

March 4th. Captain R. J. Strachey promoted Major.

March 10th. Major R. J. Strachey appointed D.A.Q.M.G., Punjab Command.

March 10th. A draft, consisting of two Sergeants and sixty-five Riflemen, arrived from 1st Battalion, under Lieutenant R. C. Maclachlan.

April 10th-29th.—The Battalion proceeded by route march, in three parties, to Kuldana, for location during the hot weather.

April 27th. Lieutenant G. B. Gosling promoted Captain and posted to the Battalion.

April 27th. Second-Lieutenant J. L. Buxton posted to the Battalion on appointment.

August 1st. Major Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury retired from the Service.

August 8th. Lieutenant H. F. Darell promoted Captain and posted to the Battalion.

August 8th. Second-Lieutenant A. T. Paley promoted Lieutenant.

August 11th. Captain A. V. J. Cowell posted.

August 16th. Lieutenant and Adjutant Hon. G. H. Morris promoted Captain.

August 16th. Lieutenant E. D. le P. Power posted.

September 18th. Lieutenant R. C. Maclachlan proceeded to South Africa for duty with 2nd King's Royal Rifles.

October 2nd. Lieutenant L. H. Thornton transferred to 1st Battalion.

October 2nd. Second-Lieutenant R. J. Graham posted on appointment.

October 30th. The Battalion proceeded to Rawal Pindi *via* Abbottabad, from which station manoeuvres were held daily until arrival at West Ridge, Rawal Pindi, on November 15th.

The Warrant Officers, Staff, and Colour-Sergeants are as under:—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major W. Sherman.
Bandmaster E. J. Richardson.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant G. M. Harper.
Sergeant-Bugler D. H. Lumgair.
Band-Sergeant W. E. Govier.
Canteen-Sergeant E. S. Tomsett.
Mess-Sergeant G. C. Brandt.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant F. Garleys.
Armourer-Sergeant A. L. Rathbone.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Ward.
"B" Company, A. Smith.
"C" Company, R. J. Hillier.
"D" Company, R. Wignall.
"E" Company, E. Hughes.
"F" Company, F. H. Bell.
"G" Company, H. W. Bryant.
"H" Company, C. H. P. Higgins.

WAR MEDALS.

Fifteen Officers and 363 N.C.O.'s and Men are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Band-Sergeant W. E. Govier.
Private E. Freeman.
Private H. Berry.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	...	...	441
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	194
Three Good Conduct Badges...	...	...	9
Four Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	3
			<hr/>
Total			647
Total number of Badges	...	...	868

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Total number re-engaged	...	...	...	53
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	15

EXTENSIONS.

Total number extended	...	...	...	87
Number extended during the year	...	...	...	17

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 15 ; 2nd Class, 202 ; 3rd Class, 126.

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 8 ; 2nd Class, 47 ; 3rd Class, 49.

Corporal C. North and Acting-Corporal J. Rush obtained certificates of qualification in Gymnastics and Fencing.

Lieutenant A. T. Paley obtained a certificate of qualification as an Instructor in Army Signalling.

Corporal M. Galligan obtained an Assistant Instructor's Certificate.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

The under-mentioned obtained certificates at Chungla Gully :—

Lieutenant E. W. Bell.
Sergeant W. Taylor.
Sergeant A. Hebdon.
Sergeant C. Beard.
Sergeant A. Payne.

INCREASE AND DECREASE DURING 1899.

Strength on January 1st, 1899	989
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Increase.

Drafts	132	
From Supernumerary List	...	6	...	138	
					1,127

Decrease.

To Army Reserve	2	
To other Corps	...	...	9	
Died	...	...	5	
Sent home	...	...	128	144
Strength on November 29th	...	...		983

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Date.	Disease.	Place.
Rifleman Spicer, H.	March 17, 1899	Pneumonia	Rawal Pindi
Rifleman Dickens, H.	May 30, 1899	Enteric Fever	Kuldana
Act.-Corpl. Wilkinson, E.	June 4, 1899	Enteric Fever	Kuldana
Rifleman Hurst, W.	June 23, 1899	Tubercle	Muree
Rifleman Munnings, R.	Nov. 20, 1899	Remittent Fever	Rawal Pindi

4TH BATTALION.

April 1st, 1899. Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. Adkins was transferred to 7th Militia Battalion.

Sergeant-Major J. C. Duff was appointed Quartermaster to the Battalion.

Colour-Sergeant J. Mitchell was appointed Acting-Sergeant-Major, *vice* Lieutenant J. C. Duff promoted.

April 11th. A draft of 53 Recruits arrived from Rifle Depôt and were posted as under :—"B" Company, 1; "D" Company, 17; "E" Company, 19; "F" Company, 16.

May 20th. A draft of 64 Recruits arrived from Rifle Depôt and were posted as follows :—"G" Company, 28; "H" Company, 36.

May 17th.—Lieutenant B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse was seconded for service as Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces and struck off the strength of Battalion from May 1st.

May 17th.—Lieutenant A. D. Bowden was transferred from the 1st Battalion.

June 24th. A detachment, consisting of 4 Officers—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Pemberton, Captain W. Steward, Lieutenant M. E. Manningham-Buller, Lieutenant J. A. Innes—3 Staff-Sergeants, 4 Colour-Sergeants, 6 Sergeants, 1 Bugler, and 40 rank and file, attended the Curragh Rifle Meeting, and won prizes as under :—

Sergeant Shaw (Highest aggregate), 158 points.

Colour-Sergeant West (H.P.S. at 200 yards), 35 points.

Captain W. H. Steward, second in Officers' Match at 200 yards, 31 points.

The following team competitions resulted as under :—

Elkington Cup (Sergeants).—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, first.

Curragh Challenge Cup.—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, first.

Lord Roberts' Cup.—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, first.

Officers' Revolver.—Lieutenant M. E. M. Buller, first; Lieutenant J. Innes, second.

Mappin and Webb Shield.—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, No. 1 team and No. 2 team divided third and fourth.

Waterhouse Shield.—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade tied for second place with Norfolk Regiment.

Queen's Cup.—4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, fourth.

Besides several individual prizes amounting to over £70 in money.

The success obtained by the Battalion was due to the exertions of Lieutenant J. A. Innes, who organised the practice at the Curragh, and also to Captain Steward and Lieutenant M. E. Manningham-Buller, who assisted the teams when on the range.

July 31st and August 1st. The Battalion was inspected by Major-General M. W. E. Gosset, C.B. Strength :—21 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 31 Staff-Sergeants, and Sergeants, 14 Buglers, 518 rank and file.

August 4th. The Battalion left Dublin for the Curragh to take part in the Irish manoeuvres, in the neighbourhood of Durrow, and formed part of the 2nd Brigade Red Force. Strength :—16 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 27 Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants, 8 Buglers, 459 rank and file.

August 20th.—The Battalion returned to Dublin. Three Rifle-men fell out on the march and during the operations. The Battalion was thirteen and a half hours under arms on August 14th; weather fine, very hot, and dusty.

September 29th. One Sergeant and 89 Private Riflemen to 2nd Battalion.

October 25th. Fifty-nine Recruits from Dépôt.

November 12th. Sixty-two Recruits from Dépôt.

November 23rd. One Sergeant, 4 Corporals, 95 Private Rifle-men from Army Reserve.

November 29th. One hundred and thirty Recruits from Dépôt.

Lieutenant M. E. Manningham-Buller and Lieutenant J. A. Innes were attached to 1st Battalion for service in South Africa from October 22nd, 1899.

October 9th. Captain Vernon, D.S.O., seconded for service on the Staff.

October 24th. Lieutenant C. H. Spence seconded for service with the Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

November 30th. One hundred Reservists, under Lieutenant Oldfield, proceeded to the Curragh for two days' Course of Musketry. Some of these men had not fired a round for over four years.

December 11th. 2nd Lieutenant F. H. Nugent joined.

December 14th. A draft of 55 Reservists joined from Rifle Dépôt.

December 15th. Captain and Brevet-Major Hon. C. E. Walsh was placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

October 30th. Colour-Sergeant Mitchell was confirmed in his appointment as Sergeant-Major to the Battalion.

December 22nd. One hundred and twenty Recruits joined from the Rifle Dépôt.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major G. Mitchell.
Bandmaster F. J. Harris.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Lowder.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Wilson.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry W. Boness.
Sergeant-Bugler S. Wallingford.
Sergeant-Master-Cook E. McLeash.
Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.
Band-Sergeant W. Bradshaw.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Corporal W. Nash.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Holderness.
Staff Armourer-Sergeant R. Taylor.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Turner.
"B" Company, G. Wood.
"C" Company, T. Brunger.
"D" Company, R. Fairley.
"E" Company, W. T. Payton.
"F" Company, J. Barnett.
"G" Company, A. F. West.
"H" Company, H. E. Worthing.

WAR MEDALS.

Three Officers and 12 N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Lowder.
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Wilson.
Band-Sergeant W. Bradshaw.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	...	...	147
Two Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	113
Three Good Conduct Badges ...	...	...	5
Four Good Conduct Badges...	...	...	2
Total ...			267

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	29
Number re-engaged during the year ...	6

INCREASE.

From Depot	546
Enlisted at Headquarters	14
From other Corps	11
Joined from Desertion	13
From Battalion Abroad	7
From Reserve	159
Total ...	750

DECREASE.

Died	1
Discharged	53
Deserted	21
To Army Reserve	23
To other Corps	36
To Battalion Abroad	260
To Home Battalion or Depot	9
Total ...	403

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 15 ; 2nd Class, 155 ; 3rd Class, 87.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 2 ; 2nd Class, 40 ; 3rd Class, 35.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Rank and Name.	Place.
Lieutenant A. D. Boden	Hythe
Lieutenant P. G. Cox	„
Sergeant G. Ostler	„
Sergeant, W. Burrows	„
Sergeant, H. Lock... ..	„

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

2nd Lieutenant E. W. Blois.
Lieutenant B. H. Cooke.

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Rank and Name.	Place.
Lieutenant B. G. R. Oldfield	Aldershot
Sergeant H. Stevens	Curragh
Corporal W. Pelling	„

CYCLISTS.

One Officer, 1 Warrant Officer, 10 N.C.O.'s, and 4 Private Riflemen.—Total, 16.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
6,050	Private Sumpton, J.	Dublin.	Enteric.

DEPÔT.

During the year, 897 Recruits joined, as against 868 in 1898 and 659 in 1897.

SUMMARY.

Period for which enlisted—

For 12 years	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
For 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	815
For 3 years	...	...	...	...	...	82
Total						897

AGES OF RECRUITS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 16 years	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
17 and under 18 years	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
18 and under 19 years	...	...	...	...	...	471
19 and under 20 years	...	...	...	...	...	209
20 and under 21 years	...	...	...	...	...	99
21 and under 22 years	...	...	...	...	...	42
22 and under 23 years	...	...	...	...	...	41
23 and under 24 years	...	...	...	...	...	17
24 and under 25 years	...	...	...	...	...	14
25 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total						897

HEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 5 feet 3½ inches	60
5 feet 3½ inches and under 5 feet 4 inches	116
5 feet 4 inches and under 5 feet 5 inches	261
5 feet 5 inches and under 5 feet 6 inches	255
5 feet 6 inches and under 5 feet 7 inches	85
5 feet 7 inches and upwards	120
Total ...	897

WEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 115 lbs.	45
115 and under 120 lbs.	358
120 and under 125 lbs.	232
125 and under 130 lbs.	120
130 and upwards... ..	142
Total ...	897

CHEST MEASUREMENTS.

Under 33 inches... ..	308
33 and under 34 inches	353
34 and under 35 inches	177
35 and upwards	59
Total ...	897

INCREASE DURING 1899

Recruits joined	897
Joined from desertion	5
Joined from "A" Reserve	1,263
Transfers from other Corps	6
Posted from Home Battalion	27
Posted from Service Companies (abroad)	391
Total ...	2,589

The 391 men from Battalions abroad are thus accounted for :—

Invalids, 2nd Battalion	81
Invalids, 3rd Battalion	26
Army Reserves, 2nd Battalion	126
Army Reserves, 3rd Battalion	145
Home Establishment, 2nd Battalion	Nil
Home Establishment, 3rd Battalion	3
Prisoners, 2nd Battalion	3
Prisoners, 3rd Battalion	2
Time expired, 2nd Battalion	3
Time expired, 3rd Battalion	2
Total ...	391

DECREASE DURING 1899.

Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	95*
Struck off as deserters	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
To Army Reserve (relegated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	130†
To Mounted Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
To other Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
To Militia and Volunteers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
To Home Battalions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,583
To Battalion abroad	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Total							2,398

RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen at Depot, January, 1899	...	...	...	...	...	365
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	2,589
Total						2,954
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	2,398
Riflemen at Depot, January, 1900	...	...	...	...	...	556

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. J. Hennessy.
 Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Knott.
 Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry D. K. Bowden.
 Orderly-Room-Clerk J. H. Heard.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Cleaver, 4th Battalion.
 "B" Company, G. Jackson, 4th Battalion.
 "C" Company, G. Ashman, 2nd Battalion.
 "D" Company, J. Simcox, 1st Battalion.
 "E" Company, H. Smith, 1st Battalion.†
 "F" Company, C. Russell, 4th Battalion.
 "G" Company, H. Moore, 4th Battalion.
 "H" Company, F. Brown, 4th Battalion.†

WAR MEDALS.

Nine Sergeants and 39 Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

* To pension 23, without pension 72 = 95.

† Men found unfit on mobilisation.

‡ With Detachment, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Curragh Camp.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Hennessy.
 Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Bowden.
 Lance-Corporal Whitear (Kneller Hall).

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	...	51
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	..	...	...	68
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	...	8
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	...	5
Total					132

Number of men who have re-engaged to complete 21 years ... 34

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 5 ; 2nd Class, 59 ; 3rd Class, 29.

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 1 ; 2nd Class, 15 ; 3rd Class, 49.

MUSKETRY.

2ND BATTALION.

Battalion Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
							51
COMPANIES.							
" A " Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
							56
" I " Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
							56
" C " Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
							50
" D " Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
							47
" E " Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
							52
" F " Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
							50
" G " Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
							53
" H " Company	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
							50

Best Shots of Companies.

" A " Company, Colour-Sergeant Beer	...	...	145 points.
" B " Company, Acting-Sergeant Zissel	...	...	128 points.
" C " Company, Acting-Corporal Hatchwell	...	...	133 points.
" D " Company, Corporal Jackson	...	...	137 points.
" E " Company, Sergeant Smith	...	...	128 points.
" F " Company, Sergeant Dickinson	...	...	141 points.
" G " Company, Sergeant Berner	...	...	143 points.
" H " Company, Sergeant Foster	...	...	137 points.
1st Casuals, Rifleman Bridger, " A " Company	...	...	131 points.
2nd Casuals, Rifleman Adair, " F " Company	...	...	132 points.

The above figures are not quite correct owing to a small party of Casuals only finishing their course the day before the Battalion left Crete; consequently the Companies were unable to complete their returns.

RAMSAY CUP.

1. Colour-Sergeant Beer	...	...	...	...	93 points.
2. Sergeant Foster	...	...	...	...	93 points.

This match was won on the tie.

4TH BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY.

Battalion Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...	...	89
						54
Marksmen.		2nd Class.			3rd Class.	
117	...	342	...		16	
Total number exercised	...	...	...	...	...	475

COMPANIES.

"A" Company, Major Hon. C. Walsh	...	...	...	...	90
					58
"B" Company, Captain E. A. F. Dawson	...	...	...	...	91
					63
"C" Company, Captain J. H. D. Savile	...	...	...	...	86
					56
"D" Company, Captain Hon. A. Foljambe	...	...	...	...	97
					54
"E" Company, Captain C. W. C. Knox	...	...	...	...	87
					46
"F" Company, Captain L. T. Saunderson	...	...	...	...	90
					50
"G" Company, Major A. V. Jenner D.S.O.	...	...	...	...	89
					52
"H" Company, Major E. A. Jenkins	...	...	...	...	88
					56

Best Shot of Battalion.

Acting-Corporal A Burgess ... 133 points.

Best Shot of Companies.

"A" Company, Corporal W. Brown	...	125 points
"B" Company, Colour-Sergeant G. Wood	...	126 points
"C" Company, Rifleman G. Sayers	...	116 points
"D" Company, Sergeant H. Lock	...	131 points
"E" Company, Rifleman J. Dunmore	...	122 points
"F" Company, Corporal J. Doonan	...	127 points
"G" Company, Corporal C. Metcalfe	...	128 points
"H" Company, Sergeant T. Canty	...	123 points

Best Shooting Company.

"B" Company, Captain E. A. F. Dawson.

Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
								63

RECRUITS.

Number exercised ... 304

CLASSIFICATION.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.	
	235	...	69	
Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...
				345
				47

Best Recruit of Year.

Rifleman A. Hubbard ... 429

THE CURRAGH RIFLE MEETING.

The Battalion competed at the Curragh Rifle Meeting very successfully, as the results given below will show :—

THE CURRAGH CHALLENGE SHIELD (200, 500, 600).—Was won by three points only from the Royal Irish Rifles.

LORD ROBERTS' CUP consisting of Collective and Individual Firing).—Won easily; Connaught Rangers second.

ELKINGTON CUP (a 500 and 600 yards).—Won by the Sergeants.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER MATCH.—Lieutenants Buller and Innes were first and second.

Sergeant Shaw won the GRAND AGGREGATE with a score of 158; Lieutenant Buller seventh with 154.

QUEEN'S CUP.—We were fourth; Royal Irish Rifles first; 4th King's Royal Rifles second.

The Battalion therefore won four out of the *five* principal events of the meeting.

The Curragh was rather *brown* with the sun, but it was quite *green* when the teams came up to receive their prizes on the last day of the meeting.

The result is due, in the first place, to Lieutenant Innes; he arranged for a weekly practice at the Curragh, and took down the N.C.O.'s and Men to practice every Saturday.

During the Rifle Meeting Captain Steward and Lieutenant Buller were of great assistance; the former shot and coached with great success.

In addition to the prizes mentioned above, we were third and fourth in MAPPIN AND WEBB and second in the WATERHOUSE SHIELD (a tie with Norfolk Regiment).

Captain Steward was second in the Officers' 200, with 31 points; Colour-Sergeant West first in Warrant and N.C.O.'s, with 35 points; and Rifleman Canham third in All Ranks at 600, with 33 points.

The Battalion won in money alone £73 8s. 6d.

In the YOUNG SOLDIERS' CUP the Battalion took second place.

At Bisley, Captain J. H. Savile made the highest possible score in the Officers' Long Range Match, and at 1,000 yards he made 71 out of 75.

DEPÔT.

ANNUAL COURSE, GOSPORT, 1899.

FIGURE OF MERIT.

Range	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Revolver	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
59	60	1
Number exercised ...	...	...
	...	120

Best Shots of Rifle Depot.

Officers, Captain Steward	...	...	...	150
Other Ranks, S. I. M. Bowden	...	...	...	146

Best Shots (Revolver).

Officers, Lieutenant Kennard	...	...	...	84
Staff-Sergeants, S. I. M. Bowden	...	...	...	90

FIGURE OF MERIT.

"A" Company, Captain Alexander	...	...	...	91
				47
"B" Company, Lieutenant Thresher	...	...	...	111
				59
"C" Company, Captain Fyers	...	...	...	94
				46
"D" Company, Lieutenant Clarke	...	...	...	88
				50



4, YOUNG SOLDIERS' TEAM, 1899.

THE BATTALION OF THE REGIMENT.

... was second in the Officers' 250 yds. 21 yds.
 ... West first in Warant and No. 308, was
 ... in Cadnam third in All ranks at 600 yds.
 ... alone 473 pts. 64.
 ... the Battalion took second place.
 ... Captain J. H. Stille made the highest possible score
 ... Long Range Match, and at 1,000 yards he made
 ...

DEPÔT.

ANNUAL COURSE, GOSPORT, 1899.

FIGURE OF MERIT.

Pist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Revolver	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Revolver	...	...	...	...	...	...	60

CLASSIFICATION.

Mark men.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
59 ...	60 ...	1
No. per exercised ...	... ..	... .. 120

Best Shots of Rifle Depot.

Officers, Captain Steward	...	...	150
Other Ranks, S. I. M. Bowden	...	...	146

Best Shots (Revolver).

Officers, Lieutenant Kennard	...	...	84
Staff-Sergeants, S. I. M. Bowden	...	...	90

FIGURE OF MERIT.

"A" Company, Captain Alexander	...	...	91
"B" Company, Lieutenant Thresher	...	...	111
"C" Company, Captain Fyers	...	...	94
"D" Company, Lieutenant Clarke	...	...	88



4th BATTALION, YOUNG SOLDIERS' TEAM, 1899.

" E " Company, Captain Lowndes	...	...	...	100
				<u>58</u>
" F " Company, Lieutenant Kennard	...	...	...	109
				<u>60</u>
" G " Company, Captain Steward	...	...	...	93
				<u>50</u>
" H " Company, Lieutenant Bernard	...	...	...	104
				<u>54</u>

Best Shots of Companies.

" A " Company, Colour-Sergeant Cleaver	...	...	125 points.
" B " Company, Acting-Corporal Seabrook	...	...	135 points.
" C " Company, Acting-Corporal Saunders	...	...	136 points.
" D " Company, Sergeant Skinner	...	...	125 points.
" E " Company, Acting-Corporal Craive	...	...	123 points.
" F " Company, Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry Bowden	...	...	146 points.
" G " Company, Captain Steward	150 points.
" H " Company, Rifleman Deaves	137 points.

Best Company (Range).

" B " Company	111
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Best Company (Field).

" F " Company	60
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SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

CRICKET.

2ND BATTALION.

Our cricket season in Crete commenced early in March, and we played regularly until we left the island early in October. There was only one ground, a cement pitch in the ditch below the ramparts. The boundaries were of necessity numerous, but as the rough ground made fielding very difficult, this feature was perhaps rather an advantage.

We had a match of some sort daily early in the season, before the 5th Fusiliers and Battleships deserted us ; these were of a high class of cricket.

Owing to the two battalions being much split up, representative matches were impossible. However, the Garrison *versus* the Navy and similar games made quite exciting contests.

The Garrison team, which included Colonel Metcalfe, Cockburn, Thesiger, and Paley, Rifle Brigade ; Ray, Buckley, Isacke, and Festing, 5th Fusiliers ; Stack, Border Regiment ; Kirby, Royal Artillery ; and Robertson, A.O.D., made a strong combination, and had an unbeaten record.

We played the competition for the Cricket Cup in July and August. "C," or Captain Ross's, Company proved to be a long way the strongest team, and won the Cup fairly easily.

3RD BATTALION.

The competition for the Shield presented by Colonel Hon. M. Curzon took place in January.

1st Round.

- "C" Company beat "H" Company by 9 wickets and 2 runs.
- "E" Company beat "G" Company by 9 runs.
- "D" Company beat "A" Company by 4 wickets and 2 runs.
- "F" Company beat "B" Company by 87 runs.

2nd Round.

- "F" Company beat "C" Company by 49 runs.
- "D" Company beat "E" Company by 5 wickets.

Final.

- "D" Company beat "F" Company by 2 wickets and 3 runs.

The following composed "D" Company's team :—

Colour-Sergeant R. Wignall.
Sergeant W. Taylor.
Sergeant A. J. Payne.
Corporal A. Curtis.
Acting-Corporal E. Wilkinson.
Rifleman W. Battler.
Rifleman T. Jenkins.
Rifleman G. Lordan.
Rifleman H. Norman.
Rifleman G. Riches.

There was no cricket at Kulduna, owing to the ground being a good way off and it being occupied every Thursday and Saturday by the Murree Club, to which it belongs.

4TH BATTALION.

We played a certain amount of cricket, but it is uphill work in Dublin. Everything seems to conspire against one—guards, manœuvres, &c. We all wish we could get more cricket recruits among the Private Riflemen, but, as everybody knows, Dublin is not the place to improve young players.

Battalion Matches.

- v.* 91st Highlanders; drawn.
- v.* 1st Dragoon Guards; won.
- v.* 43rd Light Infantry; drawn.
- v.* 51st Light Infantry; lost.
- v.* 43rd Light Infantry; won.
- v.* County Wicklow; lost.

The following was the result for the Company Shield:—

1st Ties.

- “G” Company beat “C” Company.
- “D” Company beat “A” Company.
- “F” Company beat “B” Company.
- “H” Company beat “E” Company.

2nd Ties.

- “F” Company beat “D” Company.
- “G” Company beat “H” Company.

Final.

“F” or Captain Saunderson’s Company beat “G” or Major Jenner’s Company, and won the Shield.

FOOTBALL.

2ND BATTALION.

We managed to wear out a very large number of footballs during the first six months of the year, but the games were principally company matches, played after teas on the battalion parade ground.

We had no ground anything like full size, and had to make use of walls as touch-lines. However, we got an immense amount of amusement out of this pastime, and the keener performers continued to play all through the hottest weather. The *Illustrated London News* in May or June published a sketch of one of these games.

The battalion was too much split up to attempt to play the competition for the Company Shield until late in June, and then the numerous Boards on Injuries received in friendly games, plus the hot weather, made the medical authorities consider that a game of football of a more serious kind on our small enclosed ground might be attended with dire results. Unfortunately, therefore, the Competition for the season 1898-99 was never played.

3RD BATTALION.

The battalion team played in nine matches. Won 3, lost 5, drawn 1.

The team entered for the Murree Cup in June. They were drawn against the Somerset Light Infantry,

in the first round, and after a hard-fought game, in which we had all the best of the exchanges, could only manage to make a draw of it. An extra twenty minutes failed to give victory to either side, and we had to retire thoroughly exhausted after perhaps the most exciting game of the tournament. The tie was replayed the next morning, and despite the early hour (6.30 a.m.) a great crowd assembled to see the game. The teams again proved to be evenly matched, and at half-time neither side had scored. The second half was even more exciting, and from a scrimmage in front of goal our opponents got the first and only goal of the match. Our fellows tried hard to equalise, but could not manage to pass the Somerset backs.

The competition for the Company Challenge Shield aroused considerable interest, "D" company beating "C" in the final after a good game. The following were in "D" company's team:—Sergeant Taylor, Acting-Corporals Wilkinson, Taylor, and Ball, and Riflemen Callaghan, Dodd, Dutton, Frost, Nelson, and Norman. The corporals started a club of their own, and had a most successful season.

They played the following matches:—

- Beat S.L.I. (Corporals) by 3 goals to 1.
- Drew Battalion team, 1 all.
- Drew Corporals S.L.I., 3 all.
- Beat combined R.A. by 5 goals to 0.
- Beat Corporals "Queens," by 4 goals to 1.
- Drew Dépôt S.L.I., 1 all.
- Lost to Battalion team by nil to 1 goal.
- Drew Corporals "Queens," 1 all.
- Beat Sergeants of Battalion by 2 goals to 0.
- Beat Battalion team by 2 goals to 1.
- Beat No. 2 M.B.R.A. by 4 goals to 1.
- Lost to Punjab Command by nil to 1 goal.

4TH BATTALION.

We played a good deal of football and were more or less successful. We had a great advantage in having a ground in barracks.

Below are the Battalion and Company Cup Tie Matches:—

RESULTS OF MATCHES, SEASON 1898-99.

Date.	Against Whom.	Ground.	Result.	Remarks.
1898				
Oct. 3	K. O. Yorkshire L. I.	Away	Lost 1—3	
" 13	Corinthians	Home	Won 5—1	
" 19	Argyll & Suth. High.	Home	Lost 2—3	Irish Army Cup (3rd round.)
" 22	King's Drag. Guards	Home	Won 6—2	
" 26	Bohemians	Home	Won 3—2	
" 28	E. Yorkshire Regt.	Home	Draw 1—1	Army Cup (3rd round.)
Nov. 2	" " "	Away	Draw 1—1	Replayed Tie.
" 7	" " "	Home	Lost 1—2	" "
" 12	Catholic University	Away	Draw 2—2	" "
1899				
Jan. 30	K. O. Yorkshire L. I.	Home	Lost 2—5	
Feb. 8	Dublin University	Away	Won 3—1	
" 15	R. A. Medical Corps	Home	Won 2—1	
" 22	Richmond Asylum	Away	Lost 1—2	
" 28	K. O. Yorkshire L. I.	Away	Won 2—0	
March 7	Bohemians	Away	Lost 1—3	

Played, 15; won, 6; lost, 6; drawn, 3. Goals: for, 33; against, 29.

1st Ties.

" D " Company beat " C " Company.

" B " " " " F " "

" G " " " " E " "

" H " " " " A " "

2nd Ties.

" B " Company beat " H " Company.

" D " " " " G " "

" D " or Captain Hon. A. Foljambe's Company beat " B " or
Captain E. A. F. Dawson's Company.

ATHLETICS.

2ND BATTALION.

The annual sports were held on the Regimental Birthday, and the most successful events were the menagerie race and the mop-fighting pick-a-back. In the former, the variety of animals produced was great, including two ibex, the property of Captain Gough, who brought them in from the district of which he was commissioner, several pet donkeys, and sheep, the property of different companies. In the mop-fighting, the fact of one mop being dipped in blacking and the other in whitening caused much amusement.

The sports were held on August 31st, and the Company Shield was easily won by "C," or Captain Ross's Company, with 46 points; "H," or Major Thesiger's, Company being second with 24 points.

"C" Company have just added to their success by winning a tug-of-war open to all companies and detachments of troops on board s.s. *Jelunga*. Owing to want of accommodation, the rope was passed through two snatch blocks, and each team had one side of the promenade deck. The final was pulled against a team of Royal Engineers, who were a heavier lot, and was won, after a good contest, by our men, whose superior training told after a struggle of five minutes.

Before leaving Crete Sergeant Wombwell (100 yards) Rifleman L. Williams (half-mile and mile) made matches over their respective distances against men of other regiments, and won them.

In May, when H.R.H. Prince George of Greece



GYMNASTIC DISPLAY BY MEN OF THE 2nd BATTALION BEFORE H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

visited Kandia, he witnessed the finals of a boxing competition organised in the battalion. On the same occasion a team of Riflemen, carefully trained by Sergeant-Instructor Williams and Bugler Riley, gave an excellent exhibition in gymnastics; while another team, under Sergeant-Major Bull, gave a display in the sword exercise and physical drill.

As will be seen in the record given, Rifleman L. Williams, who was so successful in Malta in 1897, has again been unbeaten over quarter, half-mile, and mile, which is a good performance, as during November, 1898, when the garrison sports were held, there were five battalions as well as other troops in Crete.

No times are stated, as the course, which was only a small circular one, made good times impossible. The only available space, by the way, for sports, cricket, and football, was in the broad ditch which runs round the ramparts of the city.

REGIMENTAL BIRTHDAY SPORTS (*August 25th, 1899*).

1. BAND BOYS HANDICAP.

R. Brown	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ralph	...	...	...	...	...	2
E. Brown	...	...	...	...	...	3

2. FOOTBALL RACE.

Sergeant Wombwell	...	...	...	...	1
Colour-Sergeant Hodder	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Ruffle	...	...	...	...	3

3. VETERANS' RACE.

Sergeant Dalton and Bugler Riley	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Derlin	...	...	...	3

4. OFFICERS' PONY RACE.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Hon. H. Dawnay	...	...	...	1
2nd Lieutenant Wood	...	...	...	2
Lieutenant Fergusson	...	...	...	3

5. 100 YARDS.

Acting-Sergeant Wombwell	...	...	...	1
Rifleman L. Williams	...	...	...	2
Bugler Moggeridge	...	...	...	3

6. MENAGERIE RACE.

Rifleman Harse	...	...	...	1
Rogers	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Jerrams	...	...	...	3

7. OFFICERS' 100 YARDS.

Lieutenant Turner	...	...	...	1
Lieutenant Byrne	...	...	...	2
2nd Lieutenant Harrison	...	...	...	3

8. HALF MILE, OPEN TO GARRISON.

Rifleman L. Williams	...	...	...	1
Private Ward, R.A.M.C.	...	...	...	2
Rifleman E. Williams	...	...	...	3

9. MOP FIGHT.

Colour-Sergeant Eastwood and Rifleman Sands	1
Colour-Sergeant Hodder and Sergeant Bradley	2

10. W.O.'S AND N.C.O.'S RACE, 100 YARDS.

Acting-Sergeant Wombwell	...	...	...	1
Sergeant Stimpson	...	...	...	2
Colour-Sergeant Eastwood	...	...	...	3

11. DRILL ORDER RACE, 440 YARDS.

Rifleman Biles	...	...	...	1
Rifleman L. Williams	...	...	...	2
Rifleman E. Williams	...	...	...	3

12. SACK FIGHT, SIX MEN PER COMPANY.

"C" Company	...	...	...	1
"E" Company	...	...	...	2

13. COSTUME DONKEY RACE.

Rifleman Bird	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Sinclair	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Trueman	...	...	...	3

Prize for Best Costume.

Rifleman Trueman	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Higgs	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Hensman	...	...	...	...	3

Result of Battalion Sports held at Kandia, Crete,
August 31st, 1899, for Battalion Shield.

1. 100 YARDS.

Acting-Corporal Hatchwell, "C" Company	...	...	1
Rifleman Gibbons, "A" Company	...	...	2
Rifleman Stevens, "H" Company	...	...	3

2. HIGH JUMP.

Rifleman Roberts, "H" Company	...	...	1
Rifleman Fitchew	...	...	{ Tie 4 ft. 8 in.
Rifleman Lang	...	...

3. HURDLES.

Rifleman Young, "C" Company	...	...	1
Bugler Riley, "E" Company	...	...	2
Rifleman Tappin, "C" Company	...	...	3

4. THROWING CRICKET BALL.

Rifleman Smith, "H" Company	...	...	1
Rifleman Perron, "C" Company	...	...	2
Rifleman Giddings, "D" Company	...	...	3

(105 yards.)

5. QUARTER-MILE.

Sergeant Wombwell, "C" Company	...	...	1
Rifleman Biles, "C" Company	...	...	2
Bugler Moggeridge, "H" Company	...	...	3

6. PUTTING WEIGHT.

Rifleman Bristow, "H" Company	...	...	1
Rifleman Devaney, "B" Company	...	...	2
Rifleman Knight, "H" Company	...	...	3

(29 feet.)

7. HALF-MILE.

Rifleman E. Williams, "E" Company	...	...	1
Rifleman Jackson, "B" Company	...	...	2
Rifleman Greenwood, "H" Company	...	...	3

8. LONG JUMP.

Corporal Hayward, "E" Company	...	...	1
Rifleman Willins, "C" Company	...	...	2
Rifleman Dicks, "B" Company	...	...	3

(17 feet 6 inches.)

9. MILE.

Rifleman L. Williams, "C" Company	...	...	1
Rifleman Hill, "E" Company	...	...	2
Rifleman Olliver, "A" Company	...	...	3

10. TUG-OF-WAR.

"C" Company	...	...	...	...	1
"A" Company	...	...	...	...	2

POINTS OBTAINED BY EACH COMPANY.

First count 6 points ; Second 4 points ; Third 2 points.

No.	Event.	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	Total.
1	100 Yards ..	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	12
2	High Jump ..	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	6	12
3	Hurdles	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	12
4	Throwing Cricke Ball	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	6	12
5	Quarter Mile ..	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	2	12
6	Putting Weight ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	8	12
7	Half Mile ..	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	2	12
8	Long Jump ..	—	2	4	—	6	—	—	—	12
9	Mile	2	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	12
10	Tug of War ..	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Totals ..	10	10	47	2	20	3	—	26	118

"A," Captain J. Gough.

"B," Captain R. Stephens.

"C," Captain H. Ross.

"D," Captain H. Biddulph.

"E," Captain Hon. H. Yarde-Buller.

"F," Captain S. Mills.

"G," Captain G. Paley.

"H," Major G. Thesiger.

E. BULL, *Sergt.-Major.*

GARRISON SPORTS, *November, 1898.*

1. QUARTER-MILE.

Rifleman L. Williams	1
Rifleman E. Williams	2

2. HALF-MILE.

Rifleman L. Williams	1
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3. ONE MILE.

Rifleman L. Williams	1
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4. DONKEY RACE.

Rifleman L. Williams	2
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5. HIGH JUMP.

Rifleman Laing	}	1
Bugler Riley, R.B.		
(4 feet 8½ inches).						

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS SPORTS.

300 YARDS, OPEN TO GARRISON.

Rifleman L. Williams	...	...	...	1
Bugler Riley	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Stevens	...	...	...	3

CROSS-COUNTRY RACE, ONE AND A HALF MILES.

TEAMS FROM COMPANIES.

"F" or Captain S. Mills's Company	}	...	1
"C" or Captain H. Ross's Company		...	
"A" or Captain J. Gough's Company		...	3

BOXING.

Feather Weights	...	Rifleman H. Edwards
Light Weights	...	Rifleman L. Williams
Middle Weights	...	Rifleman Seawood

3RD BATTALION.

RAWAL PINDI DISTRICT ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

At the Rawal Pindi District Assault-at-Arms, held at that station on the 13th-16th February, the following prizes were won by the Battalion :—

FIRSTS.

Tug of War (120 stone).—Team under Sergeant Beard.

Field Service Message Competition.—Battalion Signallers under Sergeant Johnson.

Gymnastics (Instructors barred).—Rifleman Goode.

Gymnastics (Open).—Rifleman Goode.

Sword or Lance (mounted) v. Bayonet (dismounted).—Sergeant Beard.

Best Man-at-Arms (infantry), (Lieut.-General Sir A. Power Palmer's Cup.)—Sergeant Beard.

SECONDS.

Single Sticks (Open).—Sergeant Beard.

Boxing (Light Weights).—Rifleman Hill.

THIRDS.

Bayonet v. Bayonet.—Sergeant Beard.

Field Service Order Race.—Rifleman Steward.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEETING.

The fourth annual competition for the Battalion Athletic Challenge Shield, presented by Colonel the Hon. M. Curzon, took place at Murree on May 31st, 1899.

The following is a list of events and winners :—

1. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Rifleman F. Powell, "E" Company ...	...	1
(96 yards 2 feet 4 inches.)		
Rifleman H. Spencer, "D" Company ...	...	2
(95 yards 0 feet 10 inches.)		

2. QUARTER-MILE RACE.

Sergeant C. Beard, "B" Company
(1 minute 10 seconds.)

3. HURDLE RACE.

Corporal J. Staines, "D" Company.
(21 $\frac{3}{8}$ seconds.)

4. HALF-MILE RACE.

Rifleman B. Loasby, "H" Company.
(2 minutes 35 seconds.)

5. 100 YARDS RACE.

Rifleman J. Armstrong, "C" Company.
(10 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.)

6. MILE RACE.

Rifleman H. Etches, "H" Company.
(5 minutes 45 seconds.)

7. TUG OF WAR.

"G" Company beat "H" Company.
(13 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.)

8. DRILL ORDER RACE, 300 YARDS.

Acting-Corporal P. Kearney, "F" Company.
(47 $\frac{3}{8}$ seconds.)

9. WIDE JUMP.

Rifleman J. Frost, "D" Company.

At the close of the Competition the Companies stood in the following order :—

1. "H," or Major E. R. Bateman-Hanbury's Company, 24 points.—*The Shield*.
2. "D," or Major V. A. Couper's Company, 22 points.
3. "E" Company, 14 points.
4. "G," or Captain G. M. Harman's Company, 14 points.
5. "C," or Major H. P. King-Salter's Company, 12 points.
6. "F," or Captain Hon. E. Henniker's Company, 12 points.
7. "B" Company, 6 points.
8. "A," or Captain M. W. de la P. Beresford's Company, 2 points.

Various meetings, both of the legitimate and *pagal* order, were held throughout the year. A programme of the *pagal* sort was got through on May 18th, the "Murghi *Melée*" proving the most amusing.

Another meeting was held at Gharial on June 21st. Entries for the different events were numerous, and the competitions were keen. A tug-of-war between the Right and Left Companies was very exciting, and occupied eleven minutes.

About the middle of July a "Khud Race" was arranged, distance about five miles, ending by firing seven deliberate volleys at a sectional target at 600 yards. Times were as under :—

"H" Company, 28 minutes 45 seconds.

"D" Company, 31 minutes 25 seconds.

"C" Company, 31 minutes 25 seconds.

"A" Company, 31 minutes 50 seconds.

"G" Company, 31 minutes 55 seconds.

"B" Company, 32 minutes 9 seconds.

"F" Company, 32 minutes 20 seconds.

"E" Company, 38 minutes 45 seconds.

There was much excitement over this, which was not decided until the last team had competed. Prizes were given. "H" Company's team was composed as under :—

Corporals J. Vallins and H. Wilkins, and Privates C. Pope, H. Etches, D. Death, C. Veneer and J. Knight.

A gymkhana was held on October 11th at Murree. The officers were "at home" for the afternoon, and welcomed our Lieutenant-General, Sir Power Palmer, who expressed himself pleased at the show. The events and entries were very numerous, and some difficulty was experienced in getting through the programme. Two events were therefore put on at once, which,

although decreasing concentrated interest, gave everyone something to see in all parts of the ground.

The chief features of the afternoon were a pony race, bun competition, costume race, tilting at the bucket, and gymnastic display, and were greatly appreciated by all.

Sergeant-Major Sherman is indefatigable in running these meetings. The attendances and entries are very much larger than formerly, and the Company "tizzy-snatcher" no longer has it all his own way.

Sergeant H. Jacques won the competition for Colonel Nicholls' Cup, after some good shooting all round.

BOXING.

3rd BATTALION.

THE following is a summary of our doings in 1899:—

SPORTING CLUB—BOXING.

Privates Hill and Banfield represented the Battalion in the Lucknow Boxing Tournament in February. Private Hill met Corporal Huggins, of the K.O.S.B.'s, and defeated him in three rounds, but was beaten by Private Tickett, S.W.B.'s, on points the next day. Corporal Huggins being dissatisfied with the decision given against him in the Competition, a contest of ten rounds was arranged, in which Private Hill defeated him in eight rounds. The contest was for a purse.

Private Bandfield met Private Berry, of the Bedford Regiment, and was beaten on points in three rounds.

A special contest was arranged between Private Bandfield and Lance-Corporal Ramsey, East Surrey

Regiment. They fought five rounds, when Bandfield was disqualified for "open glove."

At the Rawal Pindi Assault-at-Arms, Privates Hill and York were second and third in the Light Weights.

On September 4th, a Boxing Contest took place at Murree, open to all troops in India. A Ten-round Contest for a purse of 100 rupees between Privates Russell, the Queen's, and Hill, R.B., was won by Hill.

Sergeant Pugh, of the R.S.F., whom old 3rd Battalion men may remember fighting in Pindi in 1895, fought Private Bandfield at this meeting for the Light-weight Championship of India. The contest was twenty rounds, and the purse 200 rupees. Bandfield, owing to some display of temper, retired after five rounds, although up to that time he had won on points.

A Boxing Club has lately been started, and the "noble art" is altogether rather flourishing.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

3rd BATTALION.

This club was not able to do much during 1898, but on arrival at Rawal Pindi it was give a new lease of life under the able management of the new stage manager, who did all he could to unearth fresh talent from the lately joined drafts, assisted by the "remnants" of the original club.

The first performance was given on March 16th and 17th, and proved a great success. The programme consisted of a Variety Show and two Absurdities, viz., "Animated Furniture" and "The Whistle." The next

took place at Kulduna on June 1st and 2nd, when a variety programme was again produced, ending with the farces "Feats of Feeosofee" and "Desperation."

In July a Competition was held, and prizes given for sketches, songs, dances, &c. It was surprising what an amount of new talent came to the front.

On August 3rd and 4th a performance was given for the "Riflemen's Aid Society," and consisted of Variety, with the farce, "Little Toddlekins," and was well appreciated, thus enabling the club to hand over to the Society the sum of £17.

The next performance was given on September 25th and 26th, when the Battalion Minstrel Troupe scored a great success, it being followed by the farce "Leave it to Me."

The last "show" given up to time of despatch was on October 16th and 17th, when we had the usual Variety Entertainment, followed by the farce "Borrowed Plumes," which put the Battalion in good spirits for the Abbottabad Manœuvres. All are now looking forward to the "Private Secretary," which the stage manager promises at no distant date.

KENNEL CLUB.

3rd BATTALION.

Two or three shows only have been held during the year. The following are the results of the last one held at Kulduna:—

Best turned out Dog, won by Private Balson.

Best Performing Dog, won by Private Garner.

Ugliest Dog, won by Private Wallace.
Best Bred Dog, won by Private Vine.
Best Jumping Dog, won by Private Garner.
Best Watch Dog, won by Private Emons.
Fetching a Stick, won by Private Burke.

It is hoped to have several Shows and Competitions during the winter months if the Battalion remains for any length of time in the Cantonments.

ETON AND THE RIFLEMAN'S AID ASSOCIATION.

It will be a source of great gratification to all Riflemen, and more especially to those who were at Eton, to learn that out of the Eton War Fund collected amongst the Eton boys, and which amounted £411 14s. 10d., the balance, after other calls had been paid, amounting to no less a sum than £61 14s. 10d., was sent to the Rifleman's Aid Association. This on the grounds that—

“ Five Battalions of the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade are now serving in South Africa, and that the number of Old Etonian officers among them now and among the killed gives them a special claim to a portion of Eton help.”

We can only say,

“Floreat Etona.”

REGIMENTAL COLLECTIONS OF MEDALS.

IN view of the Battalion Collections of Medals won by Non-Commissioned Officers and Riflemen, as also of the numerous private collections now being formed by Officers of the Regiment, Past and Present, the Editor would be glad to hear of any medals for sale from next-of-kin of deceased Riflemen or others, and for which, if wanted, good prices will be given.

MEDALS NOW WANTED.

Indian Mutiny, with clasp for Central India.

Egypt, 1884-85, with clasps for the Nile and Abu Klea.

Mashonaland, 1896-97.

Tochi Valley, 1897.

Soudan, 1898 (both medals).

Long Service and Good Conduct.

In addition, the Editor will be glad to hear of any other medals won by men of the Regiment for sale.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

OBITUARY.

LORD WYNFORD.

WILLIAM DRAPER MORTIMER BEST was born in 1826, and gazetted to the Regiment on 17th May, 1844. He became a Captain on 6th June, 1854, and retired from the service in 1856. He died in March, 1899, aged 73.

MAJOR J. S. RICHER.

JAMES STANLEY RICHER enlisted in the 2nd Battalion in May, 1854, and was shortly promoted to Corporal. On the raising of the 3rd Battalion at Gosport in 1855, he was transferred and promoted to Colour-Sergeant. On 12th November, 1865, he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the 3rd Battalion, and ten years later, in April, 1875, obtained his Commission as Quartermaster. On 22nd August he was promoted to Lieutenant and appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion. He subsequently rose to the rank of Captain, and on his retirement in 1884 was given the honorary rank of Major.

After leaving the Regiment, he obtained good employment, first in the London Tramways Company, and subsequently in the Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores. On 17th March, 1899, he was riding on a motor car at Harrow which became unmanageable and he was thrown out and received injuries from which he very shortly died. He was buried in the Harrow cemetery, and a marble memorial with the Regimental Badge was

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erected over his grave and subscribed for "by his brother Officers as a mark of their affection and esteem."

He was 62 years of age at the time of his death. During his service with the Regiment he took part in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, Siege of Lucknow and Oudh Campaign, receiving the medal and clasp. He also served in the North-West Frontier Campaign and action of Shubkuddar in 1864, receiving the medal and clasp.

MAJOR CHRISTOPHER MUSGRAVE.

CHRISTOPHER EDWARD MUSGRAVE was born in 1837, and educated at Eton. He was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment on 16th July, 1854, and posted to the 1st Battalion. He became Captain by purchase on 12th February, 1858, and joined the 4th Battalion. In July, 1872, he was granted a brevet-majority, becoming a substantive Major in February, 1873. He sold out in 1876.

He served with the 1st Battalion in the Crimea, and received the medal and clasp for Sebastopol and the Turkish medal.

He died on 5th April, 1899, aged 62.

He was an excellent tennis player, cricketer, and billiard player.

He was one of the principal promoters of the Regimental Dinner when it was revived in 1867,* and started as a regular institution.

Both he and his father before him were widely known as "Kit" Musgrave. He was most deservedly popular

* In the CHRONICLE for 1891, the year of the revival of the Regimental Dinner was incorrectly given as 1870.

amongst his very wide circle of acquaintance, and may truly be described as a man who never had an enemy.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN SHERSTON, D.S.O.

JOHN SHERSTON was born on 25th July, 1857, and was gazetted to the 75th Foot, on 12th February, 1876, and to the Rifle Brigade on 10th February, 1877. He joined the 2nd Battalion at Gibraltar, and in 1879 proceeded to India as A.D.C. to his uncle, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Roberts, and served with that officer throughout the Afghan Campaign. He was present at the affairs around Cabul, at the battle of Charasiah and the defence of Sherpur. He took part in the march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar, and battle of Candahar on 1st September, 1879. For these services he was mentioned in Despatches, and received the Afghan medal with three clasps and the Bronze Star. On 20th August, 1884, he was promoted Captain, and in 1886 was appointed D.A.A. and Q.M.G. with the Burmese Expedition. Here he was again mentioned in Despatches, and received the Burmese medal with clasp and the D.S.O. In 1887-1891 he held various Staff appointments in India, and in 1892 he was appointed D.A.A.G. for Instruction. On 14th November, 1894, he was promoted Major, and in 1898 he was promoted to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy and was appointed A.A.G. in Bengal. Upon Major-General Symons proceeding to Natal with his Command in October, 1899, he, being on leave at the time in England, proceeded to the Cape and joined the force of which he was A.A.G., and at the first fight of the war, the combat of Glencoe, he was killed, 20th October, 1899.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT B. E. LETHBRIDGE.

B. E. LETHBRIDGE was born on 5th June, 1878, and was educated at Eton between 1891 and 1896. He joined the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in the latter year, and was gazetted to the Regiment on 2nd November, 1898.

He joined the 2nd Battalion in Crete, and served with it there until October, when he embarked on the *Jelunga* with the Battalion, and landed at Durban on October 26th, and proceeded to Ladysmith.

He took part in all the fighting at the commencement of the siege of that place, and on 9th November received the wound from which he subsequently died. The exact date of his death is at present unknown.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE MEMORIAL.

A THIRD General Meeting of the Committee was held on May 19th, 1899, at Buckingham Palace, by command of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who took the chair.

The following members of the Committee were present :—

General *Sir* Julius Glyn, *K.C.B.*

Colonel *Hon.* Sir W. Colville, *K.C.V.O., C.B.*

Sir A. P. Paston-Cooper, *Bart.*

Sir Charles Hunter, *Bart.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Norcott, representing 1st Battalion.

Major G. Cockburn, representing 2nd Battalion.

Major V. Couper, representing 3rd Battalion.

Major A. Colville, representing 4th Battalion.

Major *Hon.* W. Coke, *A.D.C.*, representing Staff and Seconded Officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Verner, *Hon.* Secretary.

The *Hon.* Secretary produced a model in marble of the proposed Crimean Memorial, on a scale of 1 inch to 1 foot, and various estimates for execution of the same. Also letters from the Dean of Winchester Cathedral, with estimates for the proposed window. He informed the Committee that the Dean had notified to him that *no fees* for the Cathedral would be demanded in connection with the window and brasses. He further reported to the Committee that several Riflemen, Past and Present, were anxious that the scope of the Centenary Memorial should be extended so as to include some charitable object in connection with the Regiment.

The Committee thereupon unanimously decided—

(1) That the Crimean Memorial should at once be proceeded with, and that Mr. Maurice de Bunsen should be asked to order the same to be made at Constantinople.

(2) That the Window in Winchester Cathedral commemorating the Centenary of the Regiment should also at once be proceeded with, and that the Dean of Winchester should be asked to make arrangements for the same.

(3) That the scope of the Centenary Memorial should be extended so as to include some Charitable purpose in connection with the Regiment to which any surplus funds could be devoted, and for which further subscriptions would be gladly received.

A Report of this meeting, by request of the Committee, was forwarded to *all* Riflemen, Past and Present. The subscriptions to the Crimean Memorial Fund having largely exceeded the estimated cost of the Memorial (this allowing a liberal balance in case of any unforeseen emergencies); it was decided to merge the two subscription lists into one, to be styled "The Rifle Brigade Memorial."

The total amount subscribed at the time of this meeting was £864.

In July, the Hon. Secretary issued an interim report on the proceedings of the Memorial Committee, describing the steps taken, and asking for further subscriptions from those who had not hitherto taken part in the movement, or, who having done so already, wished to increase their subscriptions in support of the Regimental Charity.

The reply to this last circular, up to the time of the Hon. Secretary proceeding to South Africa, amounted to about £180, thus bringing the total sum subscribed up to £1,042 6s. 6d.

In publishing the accompanying List of Subscribers to the Rifle Brigade Memorial, the Hon. Secretary wishes to call attention to the fact that nearly one hundred Past Riflemen and about thirty Present Riflemen have hitherto not supported the movement, in other words, only about two-thirds of those connected with the Regiment have so far subscribed to it.

The original purposes for which the Centenary Fund was started have been amply provided for, and a surplus is already in hand for some charitable (Regimental) purpose as may be approved by the Committee.

The War in South Africa and consequent employment of two Battalions there, as well of many officers on the Staff and on Special Service, has already resulted in the deaths of seven officers and a considerable number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Riflemen, and it is obvious that in the final arrangements for the Memorial Window and the Memorial Brasses below it in Winchester Cathedral, considerable additional sums will be required.

A special appeal is therefore made to those who have hitherto not supported the movement to now do so. It is calculated that

should their names be included in the list which it is intended to publish in the Centenary Number of the CHRONICLE for 1900, that at least an extra £400 will be obtained (this on taking the average of the Subscriptions already paid).

Should this appeal meet with success, the Committee will be placed in a position to carry out a Memorial in memory of the Officers and Riflemen who have laid down their lives for their country during the century of the Regiment's existence in a manner worthy of the Rifle Brigade.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO RIFLE BRIGADE CENTENARY MEMORIAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
General H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught ...	20	0	0
Adair, Captain F. E. S. ...	5	5	0
Alexander, Colonel B. F. ...	5	0	0
Alexander, Captain R. ...	2	0	0
Ames, Alfred, Esq. ...	10	0	0
Ames, Frederick, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Annesley, Captain A. S. E. ...	5	0	0
Arthur, Captain L. R. S. ...	2	2	0
Austin, Captain G. L. ...	5	0	0
Bagot, Lieutenant-Colonel V. S. ...	5	0	0
Baird, Robert Henry, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Baker-Carr, C. D. A., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Baker-Carr, Captain R. G. T. ...	2	0	0
Balfour, Major Walter Francis ...	8	0	0
Baring, <i>Viscount</i> ...	5	0	0
Bathurst, Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel H. ...	5	0	0
Bell, E. W., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Bentinck, Captain W. G. ...	2	0	0
Beresford, Captain M. W. De la P. ...	1	0	0
Bernard, R. P. H., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Biddulph, Captain H. M. ...	1	10	0
Bingham, Captain <i>Lord</i> ...	5	0	0
Blackett, Major-General <i>Sir E., Bart.</i> ...	7	2	0
Blane, Lieutenant-General <i>Sir Seymour Bart.</i> ...	2	2	0
Blois, E. W., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Blundell, Colonel H. B. H., <i>C.B., M.P.</i> ...	7	2	0
Boden, A. D., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Boyle, Colonel Gerald E. ...	2	0	0
Bradford, General W. H. ...	12	2	0
Bradshaw, Surgeon-Major-General A. F., <i>C.B.</i> ...	1	1	0
Bramston, Colonel Thomas Harvey ...	3	0	0
Bright, Brevet-Major R. G. T. ...	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Bunbury, Colonel C. T. ...	2	0	0
Burrell, Captain <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby ...	2	2	0
Burnett-Stuart, J. T., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Burn, Major H. Pelham ...	2	2	0
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P. ...	5	0	0
Byrne, G. B., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Cairns, Captain <i>Hon.</i> W. D. ...	1	1	0
Campbell, Captain Arthur C. ...	5	0	0
Campbell, W. Sidney, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Campbell E. G., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Cary, Colonel L. F. B. ...	2	0	0
Chalmers, F. W. M. Esq. (the late) ...	2	2	0
Chamberlin, Lieutenant-Colonel E. ...	3	3	0
Chelmsford, General <i>Lord</i> , <i>G.C.B.</i> ...	2	0	0
Cholmondeley, Captain H. C. ...	2	0	0
Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> ...	1	0	0
Clarke, C. H. G. M., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Clerk, General Godfrey, <i>C.B.</i> ...	2	2	0
Clerk, Colonel J., <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> ...	1	1	0
Clifton, Captain A. W. ...	2	2	0
Clinton, Colonel <i>Lord</i> Edward Pelham, <i>K.C.B.</i> ...	20	0	0
Cockburn, Major G., <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	1	10	0
Coke, Major <i>Hon.</i> Wenman ...	20	0	0
Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. W. ...	2	0	0
Colville, Colonel <i>Hon.</i> Sir W. J., <i>K.C.V.O.</i> ...	3	0	0
Congreve, Captain W. N., <i>V.C.</i> ...	3	0	0
Constable-Maxwell-Scott, Hon. J. ...	2	0	0
Cooke, B. H. H., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Cope, Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir Anthony, <i>Bart.</i> ...	5	0	0
Couper, Major V. A. ...	2	0	0
Cowell, Captain A. V. J. ...	1	0	0
Cox, P. G. A., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Crake, Major E. B. ...	2	12	0
Creed, P. R., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Crichton, <i>Hon.</i> J. A. ...	2	0	0
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Curzon, Colonel <i>Hon.</i> M. ...	6	0	0
Davies, W. H., Esq. ...	1	0	0
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Darell, Captain H. F. ...	1	0	0
Dashwood, Colonel C. B. ...	5	0	0
Davenport, S., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Dawnay, <i>Hon.</i> H. ...	1	10	0
Dawson, Captain E. A. F. ...	2	0	0
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Dillon, C. H., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Dillon, General Sir Martin, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> ...	4	0	0
Dorrien-Smith, A. A., Esq. ...	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
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Drummond, Captain Algernon H. ...	5	0	0
Drummond, Captain Cecil G. A. ...	5	0	0
Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Dugdale, Colonel H. C. G. ...	5	0	0
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Dutton, H., Esq. ...	5	0	0
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Eccles, Captain W. V. ...	1	0	0
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Egerton, Colonel Alfred ...	1	0	0
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Fergusson, Colonel John Adam ...	1	11	6
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Lawless, Major <i>Hon.</i> Denis	5	5	0
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Snowden-Smith, <i>Rev. Prebendary</i> ...	0	10	0
Sotheby, Major-General F. E. ...	5	0	0
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Spence, C. J. H., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Stephen, Colonel F., <i>C.B.</i> ...	1	0	0
Stephens, Major-General A. H., <i>C.B.</i> ...	2	0	0
Stephens, Captain R. B. ...	1	10	0
Stephens, G. E. B., Esq. ...	0	10	0
Steuart, Captain J. M. S. ...	20	0	0
Steward, Captain W. H. W. ...	1	0	0
Strachey, Major R. J. ...	2	2	0
Swaine, Major-General L. V., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> ...	15	0	0
Swinhoe, Captain W. G. ...	1	1	0
Teed, Captain E. ...	1	0	0
Thesiger, Brevet-Major G. H. ...	1	10	0
Thresher, Captain J. H. ...	2	0	0
Thornton, Major F. S. ...	2	0	0
Torphichen, <i>Lord</i> ...	5	0	0
Tryon, Captain R. ...	6	0	0
Tryon, R., Esq. ...	3	3	0
Tufnell-Tyrell, Lieutenant-Colonel ...	5	0	0
Turner, B. A., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Vandeleur, Captain H. S. ...	1	0	0
Vandeleur, Lieutenant-Colonel J.O., <i>C.B.</i> ...	2	2	0
Verner, Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby ...	2	0	0
Vernon, Captain H. E., <i>D.S.O.</i> ...	1	0	0
Wadham, Captain W. ...	1	1	0
Walsh, Brevet-Major <i>Hon. C. E.</i> ...	1	0	0
Walpole, Lieutenant-Colonel H. ...	1	0	0
Ward, Captain Victor N. ...	2	0	0
Warren, Major-General A. F., <i>C.B.</i> ...	1	1	0
Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F. ...	2	10	0
Weyland, Mark U., Esq. ...	2	2	0
White, A., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Wilmot, <i>Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., K.C.B.</i> ...	10	0	0
Wilson, Major H. F. M. ...	2	10	0
Wilson, Captain H. H. ...	3	0	0
Wingfield-Stratford, Captain, H. V. ...	1	10	0
Winterscale, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. N. ...	2	2	0
Wood, D., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Wood, Colonel H., <i>C.B.</i> ...	5	0	0
Woodhouse, Captain E. M. ...	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Yarde-Buller, Captain <i>Hon.</i> H. ...	4	0	0
Officers 2nd Battalion (2nd donation) ...	25	0	0
	<hr/> 964 17 6		

Past Non-Commissioned Officers per Sergeant-Major W. Dyer	6	4	0
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"In Memoriam."

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM RELATIVES OF DECEASED RIFLEMEN.

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Hardinge, Herbert, Lieutenant-Colonel ...	3	0	0
Kane, Rev. R. ...	5	0	0
Lascelles, Mrs. Walter ...	1	0	0
Lloyd-Verney, Mrs. ...	5	5	0
Raikes, Mrs. Frank ...	2	0	0
St. Oswald, Lord ...	25	0	0
St. Oswald, Lady ...	10	0	0
Winn, Hon. Emily }	5	0	0
Winn, Hon. G. W. }			
Nelson, John H., Esq. ...	15	0	0
	<hr/> 71 5 0		
	<hr/> £1,042 6 6		

RECAPITULATION.

Past Riflemen—Officers ...	...	700	17	6
Past Riflemen—N.C.O.'s ...	...	6	4	0
Officers—1st Battalion ...	...	17	13	0
Officers—2nd Battalion ...	...	70	0	0
Officers—3rd Battalion ...	...	26	0	0
Officers—4th Battalion ...	...	55	0	0
Officers—Staff and Seconded ...	...	95	7	0
Relatives of Deceased Riflemen ...	...	71	5	0
		<hr/> £1,042 6 6		

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALTHOUGH this is the tenth year of the CHRONICLE, the Editor has still considerable difficulties to contend against, owing to correspondents not sending in their contributions in time.

The Editor therefore requests that anybody who wishes to send a contribution to the CHRONICLE will post it by November 1st if abroad, or December 1st if at home.

Those on the Committee, responsible for Battalion contributions, should send the Battalion "Letter," "Records," "Musketry," "Sports and Pastimes," &c., complete up to November 1st, and send a *supplementary* despatch (with the Battalion State) on December 31st. It is *particularly* requested that the printed forms be used for all "Records" and "Musketry." These can be obtained from the Editor.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1. All communications to be written on one side only of the paper, leaving a wide margin.
2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: **KRUGER**.

All contributions should be sent to the Editor,

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VERNER,
13, Bryanston Square, W.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers are requested to fill in the form on next page and send it to the Hon. Secretary.

Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs.

Please pay to MESSRS. COX & Co. the sum of Ten Shillings as my Subscription to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, and continue to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.

(Date)

(Address)

(Signature)

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